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1892

. R. Smith.

Susquehanna River

Wyomin Valley.

S. R. Smith artist

Toll Gate, Mill Hollow.

F. GUTEKUNST, PRINT

The Wyoming Valley

in 1892

By S. R. SMITH, - - Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

THE SCRANTON REPUBLICAN PRINT
1892

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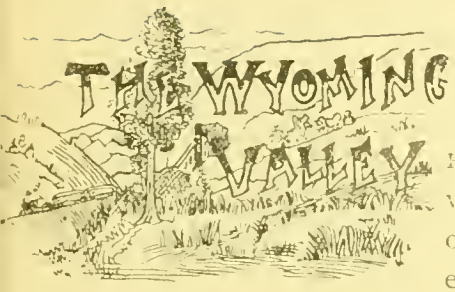
Prolegomena.



HAS scarcely a rival in scenery, mineral wealth, and historical interest. Nature, weary of repetition, created it to embody her highest conception of beauty and made it the repository of unlimited wealth, and for unrecorded ages was satisfied to gaze alone upon the loveliness of her own creation. It has an unwritten history and a forgotten literature which can only be guessed at by what we know of the past.

The valley as seen from the mountain top will never lose its charm; but below the poetry is marred, the enchanting spell is broken and the dreaming spirit broods no longer over this inland Eden.

Of its past history we have only a few conflicting fragments, but these fragments have made this spot famous and have awakened the interest and sympathy of mankind.

Its future history will be found in the statistical reports of its industries and the record of its material wealth.

Neither in a literal nor Pickwickian sense would we refer irreverently to ancestor worship among us. Nor would we make mention of John Barleycorn and our forefathers at the same time, or doubt any of our traditions.

We have dispossessed the Indian of this "beautiful oasis in the wilderness" and have refused to recognize his manhood; and because, he, forsooth, poor worm, turned upon the "Forty Thieves," we call him a blood-thirsty savage and concede to him no more rights than to the wild beast, and deny him the God-given right of self-protection; but even our partial history discloses that the hand that murdered and applied the torch was oftener white than red.

The Indian of this region was an admirable specimen of a noble race of men, whose intelligence, temperance and manliness command our admiration and are worthy of our imitation. We call him picturesque, stoical and unique, but he was also a philosopher, a poet, and one who worshiped God and lived in harmony with nature. His real character stands revealed in the matchless musical poetry of the names he gave to the mountains, streams and plains of this valley, and which will be his glory and his only monument.

Our future greatness is the dream of the present day, but even a fair apprehension of the reality is beyond the highest prophetic instinct of this generation. Our increasing prosperity, our inexhaustible resources and our natural advantages promise that the Wyoming Valley is yet destined to contain the largest inland city of the East.

We believe that in this compilation we have planted immortelles and forget-me-nots upon the graves of the dead, and have made a record of the present that the future will read with interest.

S. R. Smith.

Kingston, Pa., March, 1892.

A Brief History of Wyoming Valley

BY FREDERIC CORSS.

LAND TENURE.

AMONG our Indian predecessors the condition of land-holding appears to have been the ability to hold it. This law has prevailed among primitive people during historic time. Thus the career of the men of Jericho came to a sudden end and thus the Moabites perished miserably. The Kelts drove the Euskarians into the Cymric mountains, the Saxons dispossessed the earlier Kelts, and William the Norman divided their land into some sixty thousand Knights' Fees (1066). This may be a cruel law, but it is a law of nature—a struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest. In terms of the same denomination, the Connecticut settlers held against the Pennamites. In advancing civilization the struggle is for governmental control without dispossessing the occupants. Thus Rome lost universal sway and England lost France and American colonies. Thus the Caucasians have ousted earlier Americans.

Indian Tenants.

WE do not know who were the first Indian occupants of the valley. The Delawares claimed that they had dispossessed the Aquanuschioni, who had themselves wrested the territory from the Susquehannocks, but the military mounds mentioned by Stone in proof of the high power of those earlier tribes, are natural mounds or *kames* formed during the flooded river epoch.

The Delawares or Lenni-Lenape were an agricultural tribe indisposed to war, and had been despoiled of their part of their communal farm by the federated tribes of the Iroquois. Thus the white incursion found the valley nominally owned by the Mohawks, Senecas, Onondagoes, Oneidas and Cayugas, who were joined by the Tuscaroras in 1712, forming the Six Nations.

White Tenants.

IN Governor Hoyt's Syllabus we read: "In 1768, at Hartford, the Susquehanna Company resolved that five townships, five miles squares, should be surveyed and granted, each to forty settlers, being proprietors, on condition that those settlers should remain upon the ground; man their rights; and defend themselves, and each other from the intrusion of all rival claimants. Five townships were assigned to these first adventurers: Wilkes-Barre, Hanover, Kingston, Plymouth and Pittston. Kingston, the first township occupied, was allotted to "forty" settlers. The lands were divided into rights of four hundred acres each, reserving and apportioning three whole rights, or shares, in each township for the public use of a gospel ministry and schools in each of said towns. A stockade was erected on the river bank in Kingston, called "Forty Fort." But the colonists of the Susquehanna Company were not the first upon the ground. The Penns had leased to Stewart, Ogden and Jennings, one hundred acres for seven years on condition of defending the lands against the Connecticut claimants. They arrived upon the

ground in January, 1769, and occupied the block-house and huts at Mill Creek which had been left by the massacred settlers of 1763.'" Let us briefly examine each of these rival claims:

Connecticut Title.

WILKES-BARRE is situated in latitude north 41° 14′ 40.4″, and east longitude from Washington 1° 10′ 46″.

1. The English claimed by right of discovery all the land from latitude 34° to 48°, from the Atlantic Coast to the South Sea (Pacific).

2. King James I issued a patent to the Council of Plymouth, November 3, 1620, for all the land from 40° to 48° across the continent.

3. The President of the Plymouth Council, March 19, 1631, deeded to Lord Say and Seal *et al.*, land from the Narragansett river to the southwest forty leagues to keep the breadth to the South Sea. This deed conferred right to soil but not powers of government. Lord Say and Seal *et al.* appointed John Winthrop their agent.

4. John Winthrop and others were granted a Charter as the Connecticut Colony by Charles II, April 20, 1662, confirming the deed of March 19, 1631, and conferring the right to govern, which the Plymouth Colony had resigned in 1635.

5. In 1753, about six hundred of the inhabitants of the Colony of Connecticut voluntarily associated themselves under the name of the Susquehanna Company, for the purpose of planting a colony within the bounds of the mother colony.

6. The Susquehanna Company to perfect their title, bought of certain chiefs of the Five Nations (*sic*) for ten thousand dollars lands including the valley, July 11, 1754.

PENNSYLVANIA TITLE.

FIRST. Charles II granted a Charter to William Penn, March 4, 1681, for lands bounded east by the Delaware river from twelve miles north of New Castle to north latitude 43°, thence westward 5° of longitude.

2. Twenty-three chiefs of the Six Nations, October 11, 1736, deeded to the Penns lands on both sides of the River Susquehanna, &c., &c. This deed was supplemented by explanatory deeds, &c., on October 25, 1736; July 6, 1754; July 9, 1754, and November 5, 1765.

FIRST PENNAMITE WAR.

IT thus appears that the Connecticut settlers derived their title from Charles II by Charter dated 1662, and the Pennamites their title from the same monarch in 1681. The Indian deed to the Penns was dated 1736, and to the Yankees 1754.

Here begins the First Pennamite War. Ogden, Jennings and Stewart, in January, 1769, occupied the land leased from the Penns. In the following month the first party of Yankees came upon the ground and proceeded to besiege the Pennamite block-house at Mill Creek. Three of their number entered the fort for a conference, when they were arrested in the name of Pennsylvania and carried to jail at Easton. They were released on bail and returned to their comrades, when Ogden with a Northampton county posse came upon the field, captured their fort and carried them all to Easton. They were released on bail and all came back.

In April they were joined by two hundred more Connecticut settlers, and proceeded to erect Fort Durkee on the river bank at the foot of South street. The town had been laid out by Major Durkee, and named after two members of Parliament—Wilkes and Barre.

The same Ogden with his posse, fortified by a four pound cannon, captured Fort Durkee and drove off the Yankees in September, remaining in possession until the next assault.

In February, 1770, Captain Stewart arrived with a company from Hanover, Lancaster county, and captured the fort and garrison left by Ogden, who forthwith came on from Philadelphia with fifty men and gained possession of the Mill Creek block-house. In a subsequent "engagement" the Connecticut people lost one man killed, the first fatal casualty in the war. Stewart was finally successful and forced Ogden to retire in April. "However, with a new force Ogden appeared in September, and, by stratagem, most of the inhabitants being in their fields without arms, once more captured the fort, dispersed the settlers and destroyed their crops. For the fourth time he retired to Philadelphia in the full belief that the contest was at an end. On the 18th of December, Captain Lazarus Stewart with thirty men again swooped down upon Ogden's garrison, and the year closed with the valley in possession of the Yankees."

In 1771 hostilities were renewed by Ogden, who "abandoned his fortress of Mill Creek and defiantly erected a new one, Fort Wyoming, within sixty rods of his adversary." Ogden demanded of Captain Stewart the surrender of Fort Durkee, which was refused, when he made an assault, in which several were killed, but failed; and being in turn besieged, escaped himself by a stratagem and his garrison surrendered in April, 1771.

"On July 3-7, 1772, Colonel Plunkett, of Northumberland county, under orders of the Government, destroyed the settlements of Charleston and Judea (Milton), on the West Branch, which had been made under the auspices of the Susquehanna Company, in which affair several lives were lost. With about five hundred armed men, in December, 1775, Colonel Plunkett, with his train of boats and stores of ammunition, moved up the North Branch to drive off the Connecticut settlers from the Wyoming country.

About three hundred of these settlers met him at Nanticoke, and repulsed him with some loss of life on both sides; and thus ended the First Pennamite War.

THE DECREE OF TRENTON.

THE Connecticut people had thus shown that they were *de facto* owners of the valley. The National Congress (the United States came later), existing under the articles of confederation, now interposed with a resolution that the "contending parties immediately cease all hostilities, and avoid any appearance of force until the dispute can be legally settled." Many of the settlers entered the Revolutionary army, many were slain in the massacre of 1778, and a remnant remained in peaceable possession for several years. On August 28, 1782, upon petition of Pennsylvania, Congress, overruling the objection of Connecticut, who wished for delay, appointed Commissioners "to constitute a Court for hearing and determining the matter in question, to meet at Trenton, in the State of New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November next, to hear and finally determine the controversy between the State of Pennsylvania and the State of Connecticut, so always as a major part of said Commissioners, who shall hear the cause, shall agree in the determination."

The decree of the Court was pronounced on December 30, 1782, as follows: "We are unanimously of the opinion that the State of Connecticut has no right to the lands in controversy.

"We are also unanimously of the opinion that the *jurisdiction* and *pre-emption* of all the territory lying within the charter boundary of Pennsylvania, and now claimed by the State of Connecticut, do of right belong to the State of Pennsylvania."

This decree had reference only to the governmental jurisdiction of the States concerned, and was not held to affect the private owner-

ship of the soil. The Commissioners privately stated that the right of soil, as derived from Connecticut, should be held sacred.

The Second Pennamite War.

THE authorities of Pennsylvania proceeded to act upon the theory that the Connecticut people had no right to the soil. "Of the Yankee settlers there were probably six thousand. These were scattered mainly in seventeen townships in the county of Luzerne, then including the territory of Wyoming, Susquehanna, and Bradford. These townships were five miles square, and extended in blocks from Berwick to Tioga Point, embracing the bottom lands along the river, Providence, the present site of Scranton, being on the Lackawanna. These townships were Huntington, Salem, Plymouth, Kingston, Newport, Hanover, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Providence, Exeter, Bedford, Northmoreland, Putnam, Braintrim, Springfield, Claverack, and Ulster."

Upon petition of these people for redress of grievances, the Assembly of Pennsylvania resolved that Commissioners be appointed to make inquiries and report to the House. Pending their action the Assembly passed the Act of March 13, 1783, staying all writs and processes to dispossess the inhabitants until the end of the following session. Meanwhile the Commissioners arrived and proceeded to make it interesting for the settlers. They proposed to lease to them the lands for one year and no more, but to allow the war widows an additional year after the first of April, 1784. The report of the Commissioners to the Assembly in August, 1783, was in effect the same as the proposal to the settlers, and received the ratification of the Assembly, with a shadowy offer of compensation for lands surrendered in land in Western Pennsylvania.

The consequence was the era of Captain Patterson. He had been the chairman of a committee of Pennsylvania land holders, and was now a Justice of the Peace. He changed the name of Wilkes-Barre

to Londonderry. For protection against the rudeness and licentiousness of the soldiers, he arrested Colonel Zebulon Butler, then just returned from service in the Revolutionary Army. Him he sent to Sunbury, charged with high treason. In Plymouth he arrested many respectable citizens, feeble old men, whose sons had fallen in the massacre, Prince Alden, Captain Bidlack, Benjamin Harvey, Samuel Ransom, Captain Bates, and others greatly beloved by their neighbors. They were kept in loathsome prisons, starved, and insulted. They were disposssessed, and Patterson's tenants put into their places. Having been petitioned by the people, the Assembly sent a committee of investigation, who reported that the wrongs of the people were intolerable. But the Assembly failed to remove the obnoxious Captain.

"The inhabitants finding, at length, that the burden of their calamities was too great to be borne, began to resist the illegal proceedings of their new masters, and refused to comply with the decisions of the mock tribunals which had been established. Their resistance enraged the magistrates, and on the 12th of May, the soldiers of the garrison were sent to disarm them, and, under this pretense, one hundred and fifty families were turned out of their dwellings, many of which were burned; and all ages and sexes reduced to the same destitute condition. After being plundered of their little remaining property, they were driven from the valley, and compelled to proceed on foot through the wilderness by way of the Lackawaxen to the Delaware, a distance of eighty miles. During the journey the unhappy fugitives suffered all the miseries which human nature seemed capable of enduring. Old men, whose children were slain in battle, widows with their infant children, and children without parents to protect them, were here companions in exile and sorrow, and wandering in a wilderness where famine and ravenous beasts continued daily to lessen the number of sufferers."

Patterson himself said: "The settlements upon the river have suffered much by an inundation of ice, which has swept away the greatest part of the grain and stock of all kinds, so that the *inhabitants are generally very poor*. Upon my arrival at this place (Wyoming), the 15th instant, (April, 1784,) I found the people for the most part disposed to give up their pretensions to the land claimed under Connecticut. *Having a pretty general agency from the landholders of Pennsylvania*, I have *availed myself of this period* and have possessed, *in behalf of my constituents*, the chief part of all the lands occupied by the above claimants,

numbers of them going up the river to settle, and filling up their vacancy with well disposed Pennsylvanians, * * * * yet I am not out of apprehension of trouble and danger arising from the ringleaders of the old offenders," &c.

Wherever news of this outrage reached, indignation was aroused, and nowhere more generously than in Pennsylvania. The troops were ordered to be dismissed. Sheriff Antis, of Northumberland county, which then included Wyoming, went to restore order. Messengers were dispatched to recall the fugitives. But they found Justice Patterson still flaming with wrath, and went into garrison near Forty Fort. Two young men, Elisha Garrett and Chester Pierce, having been slain by Patterson's men while proceeding to gather crops, the settlers rallied for serious hostilities. John Franklin organized what effective men he could find. He swept down the west side of the Susquehanna and up the east side, dispossessing every Pennsylvania family he found. He attacked the fort to which they fled, was repulsed with the loss of several lives on each side, and returned to the Kingston fort. Civil war now openly prevailed. (Forty of the Pennsylvania party were indicted at Sunbury, and subsequenly convicted for their participation in expelling the inhabitants.) Other magistrates, Hewitt, Mead and Martin, had been sent to open negotiations. They demanded a surrender of arms from both sides. In their report to the President and members of the Supreme Council, under date of August 6, 1784, they say: "In obedience to the instructions of Council of the 24th of July, we repaired to this place, (Wyoming,) and found the Pennsylvania and Connecticut parties in actual hostilities, and yesterday made a demand of the Connecticut party for a surrender of their arms, and submission to the laws of the State, *which they complied with.* We also made a demand of the same nature of the party in the garrison, but have received no direct, but an evasive answer. * * * * As to the pretended titles of the Conecticut party we have nothing to fear, and *are convinced that had it not been through the cruel and irreguiar conduct of our people, the peace might have been established long since, and the dignity of the government supported.*"

Again, under date of August 7th: "We have dispersed the Connecticut people, *but our own people we cannot.*"

The "party in the garrison" consisted of Patterson and such troops as had enlisted under him in the interest of the Landholders, without any warrant of law. When Patterson refused to surrender, the Connecticut people were permitted to resume their arms. At this stage, Colonels Armstrong and Boyd appeared with a force of four hundred militia from Northampton county. By a piece of the most absolute treachery he (Armstrong) procured the surrender of

the Yankees, and marched them, sixty-six in all, bound with cords, and under circumstances of great cruelty, to jail at Easton and Sunbury. The conquest was complete. "The only difficulty that remained was how to get rid of the wives and children of those in jail, and of the widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers slept beneath the sod."

Colonel Armstrong was now confronted, to his surprise, by the censure of the State authorities. The "council of censors" looked into the case, and took action. Frederick A. Muhlenberg was President. This body had just been chosen under the Constitution of 1776, and it was their duty "to inquire whether the Constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part, and whether the legislative and executive branches of the government have performed their duty as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves, or exercised other or greater powers than they are entitled to under the Constitution."

In September, 1784, they delivered a solemn denunciation of the measures pursued against the Wyoming settlers.

The Executive Council paid no heed to the censure nor to the advice of President Dickinson. A fresh levy of troops was ordered. The militia of Bucks, Berks and Northampton refused to march. Armstrong hastened to Wyoming with less than a hundred men in October. He promptly attacked the settlers in their fort, at Kingston, without success. William Jackson, a Yankee, had been wounded. Captain John Franklin seized Jackson's rifle, bloody from his wound, and swore a solemn oath "that he would never lay down his arms until death should arrest his hand, or Patterson and Armstrong be expelled from Wyoming, and the people restored to their rights of possession, and a legal trial guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution, by justice, and by law."

General Armstrong went on to dispossess the families who had returned to their farms. All these proceedings led up to the passage of the Act of Assembly of September 15, 1784, entitled "An Act for the more speedy restoring the possession of certain messuages, lands, and tenements in Northumberland county, to the persons who held the same," under which the settlers were once more led into some assurance.

Armstrong and Patterson were recalled. "Thus ended the last expedition fitted out by the government of Pennsylvania to operate against her own peaceful citizens," and "the Second Pennamite War."

The Contest in the Courts and Legislature.

THE Connecticut settlers had became distrustful of all Pennsylvania measures. Commissioners appointed by the Susquehanna

Company attempted the expedient of seceding from the State and forming a new body politic out of the townships claimed by the Susquehanna Company. "General Ethan Allen was in the scheme, and actually appeared at Wyoming in regimentals and cocked hat with the *Green Mountain* boys fresh from their victories over New York in reserve. They issued "half-share" rights in great numbers, and new faces, strangers to the old settlers, began swarming into the valley. So the old settlers were confronted with a new danger, which finally led to the passage of the Confirming Act of March 27, 1787, namely: "*An Act for ascertaining and confirming to certain persons called Connecticut claimants the lands by them claimed in the county of Luzerne.*" It included a scheme for "granting a just compensation to the Pennsylvania claimants."

This was suspended in 1778, March 29, and was finally repealed April 1, 1790. While this act was in force occurred the Ethan Allen episode, which ended in the arrest of John Franklin for treason. At last, on April 4, 1799, the Legislature passed an act which virtually established the Yankee titles, granting certificates under certain restrictions.

The foregoing account has been compiled from "Brief of Title in the Seventeen Townships," by Governor Henry M. Hoyt. The history illustrates the primitive system of holding land *vi et armis*, followed by the legal struggles indicating an increasing regard for law and its restraints. The principle finally prevailed that in a newly occupied region the first actual settlers and improvers of the soil have a right to its possession.

INDIAN MASSACRES.

THE First Massacre of whites by Indians in the valley occurred in 1763. In the previous year a number of proprietors had made a clearing near the Susquehanna at Mill Creek. On the approach of winter they left their farming implements in the woods

and returned to their homes. The next year, to the number of two hundred, they established themselves on the Wilkes-Barre flats. They sowed crops and intended to make a permanent settlement, but were totally exterminated by the Indians in October. The Paxtang Rangers sent by Pennsylvania for their protection, reached the scene two days after the massacre, and buried the dead.

The Wyoming Massacre took place on the third of July, 1778. We have seen that active warlike hostilities had ceased with the defeat of Colonel Plunkett at Nanticoke. Under peaceful cultivation the virgin soil manifested its amazing fertility, and the people proceeded to bring civil order into action. They established courts, levied taxes, provided a military order and forts—in short, set up a purely democratic and semi-independent body politic. In October, 1773, the Provincial Assembly of Connecticut resolved to assert and support their claim to the part of their province west of New York. For this purpose they sent commissioners to Philadelphia in December to effect a settlement with Pennsylvania. They failed in their mission. In January, 1774, the town of *Westmoreland* was formed and attached to Litchfield county in Connecticut. This town extended from the Delaware river to a line fifteen miles west of the Susquehanna. "In 1775 the number of inhabitants at Wyoming was something more than three thousand," according to Governor Hoyt's estimate. Westmoreland township became a separate county, having the same name in 1776, November. Having secured civil government the people provided for the common defense. "Mrs. Bethiah Jenkins, wife of Lieutenant John Jenkins, says the women took up their floors, dug out the earth, put it in casks and ran water through it, as ashes are leached. They then took ashes in another cask, and made lye, mixed the water from the earth with the lye, boiled it, set it out to cool, and the saltpetre rose to the surface. Charcoal and sulphur were then pounded and mixed with the saltpetre and powder was thus produced for the public defense." (*Miner, p. 212.*)

Some of the younger men had gone to Boston and joined the Colonial forces, and had fallen at the battle of Bunker Hill. Some families had returned to Connecticut. Colonel Wisner, of Orange county, New York, had visited the valley and obtained twenty or thirty recruits for the army of the Colonies. At a town meeting held at Wilkes-Barre, August 24, 1776, Colonel Zebulon Butler, moderator for ye work of ye day, it was voted "that this meeting do recommend to ye people to proceed forthwith to erect forts for the common defense, without either fee or reward from ye town." This they did, erecting Jenkins's Fort in Exeter township, (near Pittston); Wintermute Fort, about a mile below, and Forty Fort, on the river bank, near the present ferry. The block-house at Mill Creek was called Wilkes-Barre Fort; the one at the foot of South street was called Wyoming Fort, and the Stewart block-house stood on the river bank three miles below Wilkes-Barre, being in Hanover township. There was also a stockade at Pittston, opposite Jenkins's Fort.

Under authority of Congress, two companies were organized in the town of Westmoreland, and "stationed in proper places for the defense of the inhabitants," August, 1776. On the retreat of Washington with his army through New Jersey, these companies were ordered to join Washington. Thus a large part of the local fighting force was absent from the valley when the time of peril drew near. Stimulated by the policy of General Burgoyne, the Indians became more troublesome in the northern part of the State, and it was learned that many Tories in those regions were in communication with Indian scouts. Several whites were captured by these men, and taken prisoners to Niagara. "It was known early in the Spring of 1778 that a large force was collecting at Niagara for the purpose of laying waste the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and New York. Early in May these forces started out on the work of destruction in different bands, with the purpose of concentrating at Wyoming. Brandt led a force of three hundred and fifty Indians, who fought the battle of Cobbleskill on June 1st. From there Brandt led them to Tioga, where he joined the main body of troops

marching to Wyoming (Jenkins). One body was sent to lay waste the settlements on the West Branch. Meanwhile scouting parties were sent up the river from the forts in the valley, who found many parties of Indians roving along the river banks. These bands, united with about two hundred Tories and two hundred British Provincials, descended the Susquehanna in boats to the mouth of Bowman's creek, where they awaited the coming of the West Branch division. The united forces, numbering about eleven hundred, then advanced to Keeler's Eddy, thence overland to Sutton's creek. On the morning of July 2 they reached the valley and were admitted to Wintermute Fort by Tory treachery, which became their headquarters. Forty Fort was speedily occupied by the settlers on the west side of the river. The Hanover and Wilkes-Barre companies were in their own stockades. On the morning of July 3 the commander of the invaders, Major (Colonel) John Butler, sent a flag to Forty Fort demanding its surrender, which was refused. A messenger was sent to Colonel Zebulon Butler at Wilkes-Barre to hasten to their support, and he responded promptly. Flags sent to the enemy to negotiate were fired upon, and the bearers returned. It was then decided to go out, and, if possible, defeat the enemy in the field. About four hundred accordingly marched out at three o'clock in the afternoon.

This decision was reached after a warm argument in which Colonel Denison, who chanced to be present, urged the necessity of caution and prudence in the face of an enemy of unknown strength. This opinion seems to have been shared by Colonel Z. Butler, but was overruled by the more hasty and fiery element among the men, especially as they were supported by the advice of Captain Lazarus Stewart. They feared a long siege with insufficient provisions and with the uncertainty which existed as to the arrival of reinforcements, especially the companies of Franklin and Spaulding. Captain Stewart having charged Colonel Butler with cowardice, was placed under arrest, but was discharged when the decision to go forth was

reached, and was elected Captain of the Hanover company upon the resignation of Captain McKarrachan.

Plan of the Invaders.

"AS IT became evident to the British commander that the Americans intended to bring on a general engagement, he speedily formed his men in line of battle; his left on the edge of a steep bank near the river at Fort Wintermute, which for some reason had been fired; the line extended across the more elevated ground; the right centre being occupied by Johnson's Royal Greens; a body of Indian sharp shooters occupied the centre of the line; the main body of the Indians was placed on the extreme right, extending to an alder swamp, through which the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad now passes. Colonel John Butler was in command of the left wing in person. It has been asserted by some historians that the Indians were commanded by Thayendenaga, a distinguished Mohawk chief, known to the white people as Captain Brandt. It is also denied on equally good authority that Brandt was with the Wyoming expedition at all. Certain it is that it was the universal opinion of the people of the valley at that time, and long after the battle, that he was the moving spirit among the Indians."

The Defenders.

"*Face to Face with Thrice their Number.*—Such was the enemy's order of battle at 2 P. M. as the Americans approached his line. Colonel Zebulon Butler had sent Captains Ransom and Durkee forward to fix upon a place for forming his line of attack. These experienced officers approached as near the enemy's line as they deemed prudent, and upon the coming up of the column, the companies were directed to deploy right and left, forming in line of battle

as they took the places assigned them; the right resting on the steep bank fronting the enemy's left, and extending like his, across the gravelly flat about a quarter to half a mile to the morass or swamp bounding it in that direction. The plain intervening between the two armies, thus standing face to face in hostile attitude, was thinly covered with scrub-oak underbrush and yellow and pitch pine trees of stunted growth. Captain Bidlack occupied the extreme right; Captain Hewitt the right centre; on the extreme left was Captain Whittlesey with the Plymouth company. Captain Stewart occupied the left centre, while Captains Geer and Buck of Wilkes-Barre and Kingston held the centre of the line. Colonel Butler, supported by Major John Garrett, commanded the right wing; Colonel Nathan Denison, supported by Lieutenant-Colonel George Dorrance, was on the left; Captains Durkee and Ransom, as military advisers, were stationed, the first on the right as aid to Captain Bidlack, the latter on the left to assist Captain Whittlesey; Anderson Dana was acting Adjutant. No artillery was used on either side, and but few of the officers were mounted. As Colonel Butler rode along to hastily inspect the line, he addressed to each company a few words of encouragement, exhorting the men to stand firm, as all depended upon resisting the first shock. 'Stand firm,' said he, 'and the Indians will soon give way.'"

THE BATTLE.

"*The Battle Opens.*—It was about 4 o'clock when the order to advance to the attack was given. The men having been told off into odds and evens, were ordered to advance alternately by numbers, five steps, then halt and deliver fire; while the then rear file would again advance and fire in their turn. For a while the firing was rapid and steady along the American line, and was returned in an equally spirited manner. The enemy's left being hard pressed by Captain Hewitt's Provincials on our right, began to recoil, and a

shout ran along the line that the British were being driven back. At this critical moment, the greatly superior number of the enemy enabled the Indians on our right to out-flank the Americans at that end of the line, and while Captain Whittlesey was hotly engaged in front, a large number of the Indians had penetrated the swamp and were emerging from the thicket some distance in his rear. Seeing this movement Colonel Denison ordered Whittlesey's command to change front and form a line facing the enemy in that direction.

"*A Fatal Mistake.*—The battle had now raged for over half an hour and was becoming hot and furious. The savages rushed in with fearful yells; still our men stood firm, returning shot for shot without thought of giving way before the furious onslaught, but when the order was given by Captain Whittlesey for his command to wheel backward from the left with a view of forming a right angle with the original line, the order was understood by the men to be to retreat, and they at once became demoralized and broke and fled in the wildest confusion. It was in vain that Colonel Butler strove to rally his men by recklessly exposing his own life as he passed along the line between the two fires; but it was too late; a panic had seized upon these raw militia which the assuring words of no General could allay, and they broke and fled as the yelling savages doubled up our lines by their onward rush from the left flank. The right stood its ground with desperate heroism. One of Captain Hewitt's officers said to him, 'we are beaten, the Indians have gained our rear, shall we retreat?' 'No! I'll be d—d if I do while a man stands by me!' was the heroic reply; and he died at his post pierced by a shot from the British Rangers. Thus ended the battle of Wyoming, but not the massacre.

"A portion of the Indians who had thus flanked the American left, did not stop to give the finishing blow to this doomed band of patriots, but pushed forward to the rear of the defeated army, to cut off its retreat to Forty Fort, thus completely hemming in those who sought to save themselves by flight, the river forming one side of the enclosure. Being thus surrounded on all sides, consternation

reigning supreme, with men running hither and thither impelled by a sudden fear, the slaughter went on while a man was left within the fatal enclosure. Some were taken prisoners by the Greens and Rangers of Colonel John Butler, but these were subsequently massacred in the most cruel and revolting manner by the Indians on the night of that dreadful day. Seventeen were slaughtered by that semi-savage Hecate, Queen Esther, on a flat rock a short distance above the battle ground. Groups of other dead bodies were found in the vicinity, showing that they had been murdered in the most shocking manner after they had been taken prisoners. Of all the prisoners taken on the field, it is not known that half a dozen escaped being barbarously murdered by the infuriated Indians; a few evaded the vigilance of their captors, and succeeded in making their escape while being carried into captivity. Some swam the river and fled to Wilkes-Barre, while a few passed the cordon of Indians in the rear of the battle ground and reached Forty Fort unhurt, though hard pressed by the pursuing savages to its very gates.

"*The Death Roll.*—Not less than two hundred of the Connecticut people were slain on that day and night of terror, including Lieutenant-Colonel Dorrance, killed in the retreat; Major Garrett; Adjutant Dana; the six acting Captains; three volunteer Captains without commands; also ten Lieutenants and five non-commissioned officers. As some palliation for this fearful death roll, be it said with honest sincerity, that it is not known that any women or children were murdered during the bloody contest of that day, or during the stay of the enemy in the valley, with the approbation or consent of the British commander, though a few murders may have been committed afterwards in direct violation of his positive orders, by the uncontrollable Tories and savages, acting as allies.

"As Colonel Zebulon Butler was a commissioned officer in the Continental army, and not willing to run the risk of being taken prisoner and carried into captivity, if no worse fate should be in store for him, it was judged prudent for him to retire from the

valley before a surrender of the forces should take place; therefore the task of arranging for the surrender devolved upon Colonel Denison, the second in command."

Commemoration.

The inscription on the monument, which was written by Edward G. Mallery, is a "chaste and beautiful" record of the day:

"Near this spot was fought
on the afternoon of Friday, the third day of July, 1778,
The Battle of Wyoming,
In which a small band of patriot Americans, chiefly the
undisciplined, the youthful and the aged spared by in-
efficiency from the distant ranks of the Republic, led
by Col. Zebulon Butler and Col. Nathan Denison,
with a courage that deserved success,
boldly met and bravely fought
a combined British Tory and Indian force
of thrice their number.
Numerical superiority alone gave success to the invader
and wide-spread havoc, desolation and ruin
marked his savage and bloody footsteps through the valley.
This Monument
commemorative of these events
has been erected
over the bones of the slain
by their descendants and others who gratefully appreciated
the services and sacrifices of their patriot ancestors."

The Retreat.

A remnant of the men escaped the massacre and returned to the fort. On the morning of the 4th, Major (Colonel) John Butler sent a flag demanding capitulation, and requesting Colonel Denison to come to headquarters and agree to the terms. A demand was made

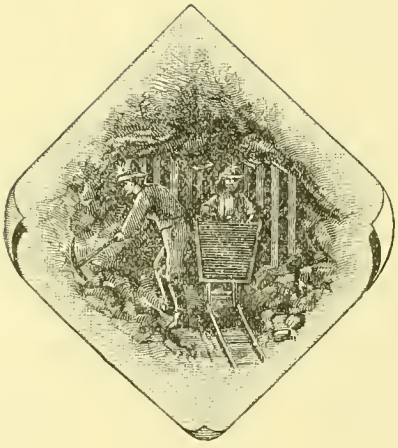
for the surrender as prisoners of war of Colonel Z. Butler, Lieutenant Jenkins, and all the Continental troops. These parties immediately fled across the mountains, and the final agreement was that the property of the people up the river, named Tories, should be made good, and they to remain in peaceable possession of their farms. This agreement lends a color of plausibility, though not proof, that the massacre was instigated by the Tories, many of whom were Pennamites. The terms were otherwise favorable to the remaining settlers. But Colonel Denison says: "Nevertheless, the enemy being powerful, proceeded, plundered, burned and destroyed almost everything that was valuable; murdered several of the remaining inhabitants, and compelled most of the remainder to leave their settlement, nearly destitute of clothing, provisions, and the necessaries of life." William Gallap says: "We were not to be plundered, but they plundered us of everything. They kept us three or four days, and then told us to go. One hundred and eighty women and children, accompanied by only thirteen men, went together. They suffered extremely, all on foot, bare-foot, bare-headed, in great want of provisions. Two women were delivered in the woods. Those of the men who had been in the battle made their escape before the fort surrendered, as the enemy said they would kill all who had been in the battle. The savages burnt all our improvements; scarcely a house left that was valuable. About two hundred men were then absent serving in the Continental army. The greater part of the men and women had fled east and down the river on the night of the massacre. Crossing the river at Forty Fort, they plunged into the wilderness and made their way to the mountains. Many fled on the night of the 4th. The number of the fugitives fleeing from the valley was about two thousand. The savages, finding they had fled, pursued them. Many were slain by the pursuing savages in their flight; some died of excitement and fatigue, others of hunger and exposure, while many were lost who never found their way out. Hundreds were never seen again after they turned their backs on Wyoming. By what suffering and tor-

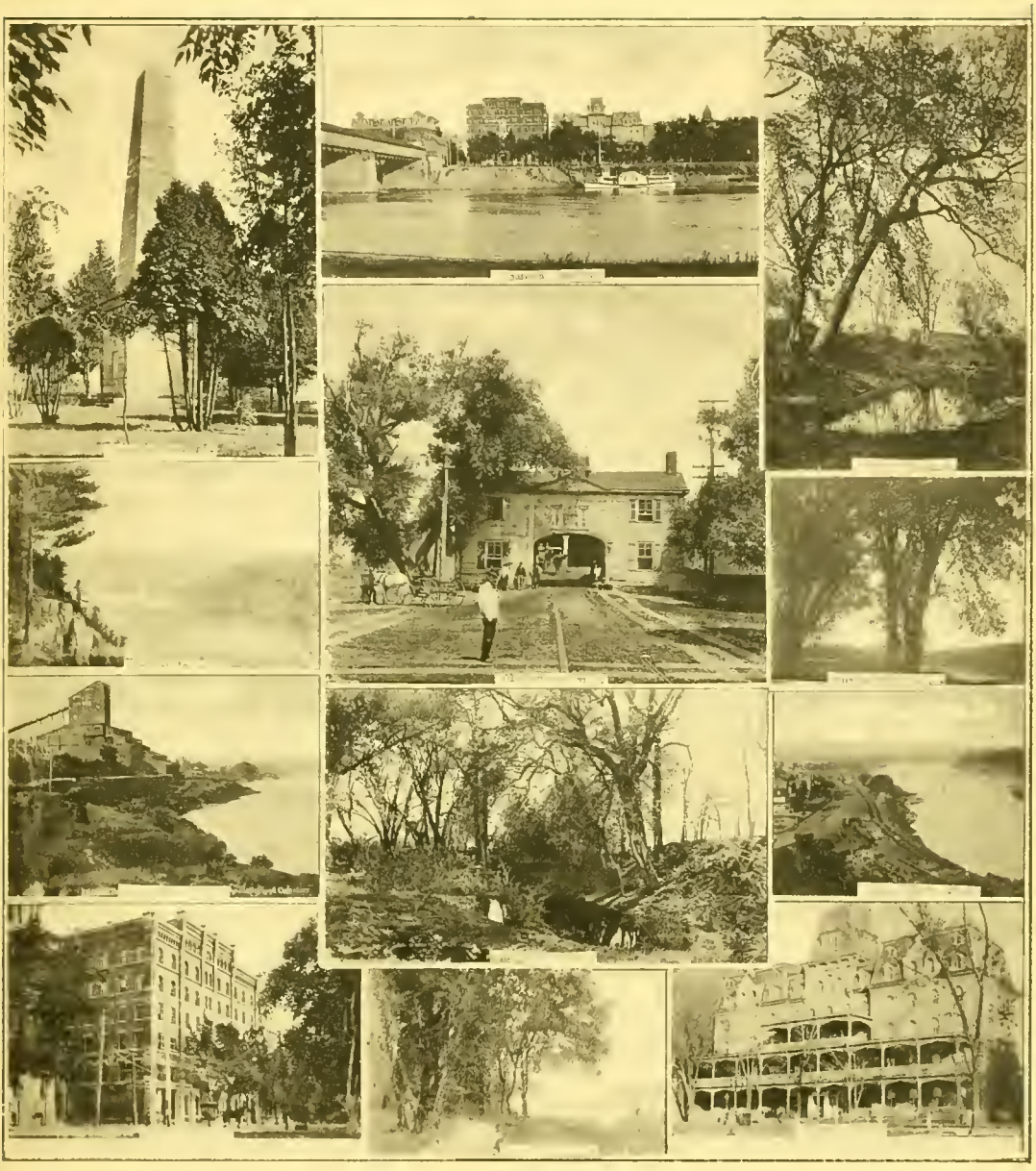
ture they died, the world will never know. On their way was a long and dreary swamp to be traversed by them, which on account of the number who fled and perished in its mire and among its thorny brambles, was called *The Shades of Death!*"

Before the massacre an appeal had been sent for the return of the Westmoreland companies, who arrived only in time to meet the fugitives on the mountain and drive back the savages. They formed a rear guard for the retreat, and scattered themselves through the woods to pick up those who fell by the way. About three hundred perished in the massacre, and about two hundred more in the flight. (*Jenkins.*)

The dead remained unburied until October 22. Having escorted the fugitives to Stroudsburg, the companies returned to the valley and gathered up the bodies and buried them. On the 4th of July, 1832, these remains were exhumed and buried on the spot selected for the monument. The number buried here was ninety-six, of whom sixty were slain in battle, and thirty-six in the flight. Bodies found afterward were buried where they lay.

Many of the fugitives subsequently returned and re-occupied their devastated fields, but it was many years before prosperity again blessed the valley.





Looking Backward from 1892

An Historical Sketch of the Wyoming Valley

BY W. H. PUTNAM, PH. D.

"The opinion which men entertain of antiquity is a very idle thing, and almost incongruous to the word; for the old age and length of days of the world should in reality be accounted antiquity, and ought to be attributed to our own times, not to the youth of the world which it enjoyed among the ancients; for that age, though with respect to us it be ancient and greater, yet with regard to the world it was new and less."—*Bacon.*

IT IS the purpose of this sketch to give a general view, from an historical point, of the early condition of our valley—a region made famous in song and story—leaving the present evidences of growth and prosperity to the other pages of this book, excepting when it is necessary to trace results from causes connected with the early history. In doing this, it will be necessary to go out of the valley and trace to the original springs some of the streams which contribute to the great tide of wealth and culture which we find on every hand at the present day.

It is not proposed to give a full and complete history within these few pages, but simply some of the glimpses which we catch standing on an eminence, which, for the sake of our own congratulation, we may call the Twentieth Century. Two persons, one a naturalist, the other a poet, looking from the same eminence see different things. One sees the rodent or wild flower, the other sees the landscape in general; so with us all. We see those things most vividly in which we have the deepest interest. For this reason we hope to escape the critic's censure, if we have left out some of the material matter which goes to make up the history of our valley, the reader remembering that these are but sketches gathered hastily for a book of sketches.

The history of Luzerne County is, in a great part, the history of the Wyoming Valley. Luzerne, until recently, embraced what is now Lackawanna County, forming one of the eastern counties of the State, Wayne and Pike separating it from New York and New Jersey. On a granite block in the court-house yard, at Wilkes-Barre, is marked latitude 41° 15′ 37″, longitude 75° 57′ 10″. The climate is much milder than many places of a more southerly position. The valley is so sheltered by mountain ranges as to keep off much of the cold, snow rarely remaining more than four days at a time. This section was originally embraced in what was known as Westmoreland, a territory embracing all of Northeastern Pennsylvania, with Wilkes-Barre as a capital or judicial center.

Ancient History.

THE early history of Northeastern Pennsylvania can only be gathered from the evidences which have been collected into cabinets. There is little doubt but that Northeastern Pennsylvania, embracing the Wyoming Valley, was once the home of a race of people who antedated the American Indian. The evidences consist of sepulchral and other mounds, or tumuli. This race was

evidently different from the Indian. They carried the art of making utensils to a greater degree of perfection than the Indian.

Most of the mounds have been so nearly obliterated that it requires the practical eye and good judgment of the archæologist to trace their bearings. One of these earthworks, located in the township of Kingston, upon a level plain on the north side of Toby's creek, about one hundred and fifty feet from its bank, and about half a mile from its confluence with the Susquehanna, could have been traced easily at one time, but the mound having had no protection, has become a part of the common level.

It was of an oval, or elliptical form, having its longest diameter from northwest to southeast at right angles to the creek, three hundred and thirty-seven feet, and its shorter diameter from the northeast to the southwest two hundred and seventy-two feet. On the southwest side seems to have been a gateway, about twelve feet wide, opening toward the great eddy of the river into which the creek falls. It consisted probably of only one mound, or rampart, which, in height and thickness, appears to have been the same on all sides. It was constructed of earth, the plain on which it was formed not abounding in stone. On the outside of the mound was a ditch. The creek on which it stood was bounded by an high, steep bank on that side, and at ordinary times is sufficiently deep to admit canoes to ascend from the river to the fortification. When the first settlers came to the Wyoming Valley this plain was covered with native forest, consisting principally of oak and yellow pine. The trees which grew on the mound and in the trench are said to have been as large as those in any other part of the valley. One large oak is said to have been seven hundred years old. The Indians have never left any tradition concerning these fortifications, nor did they ever make any use of them or have any knowledge of the purpose for which they were constructed.

Another fortification existed on Jacob's Plain in the upper part of Wilkes-Barre. This one had the same general construction. Huge trees were growing on this also. Seventy-five years ago

these mounds could have been traced reasonably accurately. It would seem that the early history of this valley presented the same evidences of a race of people who antedated the Indians, as is presented by the country in portions of the Mississippi Valley and the Ohio Valley. This may have been the outskirts of that great and powerful civilization which had its center in Mexico and Central America. This people may have been to that great civilization what the barbarian tribes of Europe were to the centers in Italy and Greece. These mounds are evidently the ruins of forts where the people went for refuge. Excavations have revealed buried beneath the surface rough angular stones of sizes convenient for hurling or assaulting foes, weapons and implements of stone, bone, and terra cotta; but rarely is a trace to be found of metallic weapons or tools—when such are found they are usually near the surface.

These circumstances would seem to show that these works belong to great antiquity, a time prior to any knowledge of working in metals.

THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

IT IS a matter but little beyond the memory of people still living that this valley was once the "camping ground" of many tribes. From the meager history at our command, it seems that besides the five or possibly six tribes of the famous Iroquois and the Susquehannocks who ruled this country south of the Blue Hills, there was yet another tribe known as the Candostogas. All of these nations were restless and warlike, but the Iroquois were by far the most enterprising. The Iroquois were the most warlike of all the North American tribes, but friendly to the New York settlements when they were attacked by the French. No sooner was this country explored by the white man than it became the object of his deep solicitude. One saw in it a place of trade, another desired to carry the gospel to the Indians. Others saw the beauty and

fertility of the valley, and the result was that it soon became the subject of strife and contention. Trade was opened with the Indians of this valley as early as 1737, and in 1741 Rev. John Sergeant, of the Indian mission at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, came to Wyoming, accompanied by some Mohigans. His purpose was to preach the gospel to the nations. Sergeant did not meet with success. The Indians listened to his preaching, and received him kindly, but they had been told by the Senecas not to receive Christianity at the hands of the English. Several other Indian missionaries from Massachusetts came to this section to preach and teach the Indian. In 1753 a company was organized in Connecticut to colonize the Wyoming Valley. This company sent a committee to look over the country. The committee reported favorably. The next spring quite a large colony made preparations to settle this country. They were cautioned by the Governor that in all probability they would meet with hostile opposition on the part of the Indians.

THE CONNECTICUT PEOPLE.

THE settlement of the Wyoming Valley was for a number of years the only one in Luzerne County. The people from Connecticut kept coming from 1753 along till 1770, by which time a considerable settlement might have been found within the valley. At this time no other settlement was nearer than sixty miles. These people were not the effeminate sons of wealthy parents, reared in the lap of luxury. They were indeed "sons of toil." From their infancy they had been taught, by precept and example, industry and economy, which had enabled their fathers to thrive among the rocks and hills of New England. They were the hardy, active sons of New Englanders, and in the exercise of the independent, self-reliant spirit which they had inherited from their sires, they left their parental roofs and sought homes in this valley, far away in the untamed wilderness of what was then the West. A

few brought with them their wives and children, and came with oxen and carts, bringing a few indispensable articles of household furniture and driving a few domestic animals. Most of them, however, came on foot with knapsacks on their backs, rifles on their shoulders, and axes in their hands. For a time they followed the trail of emigrants who had settled in other regions, but finally they abandoned this, left the borders of civilization, and struck into the forest. They followed Indian trails, wandered through forests and swamps, and climbed over mountains, camping in squads over night, till at length they reached this valley, and having selected their location, commenced the preparation for the future. The forests abounded in game, the streams in fish. They were surrounded by neighbors who were working with the same prospects, and with the same end in view. They "changed works" in order to accomplish some of their various tasks with greater facility, and to dissipate the sense of loneliness which must have haunted them as they pursued their solitary labors. The natural result of all this labor and deprivation and sacrifice was a prosperous colony. Now as we talk with the old residents about the early history, they tell us of these thrilling scenes, and then point with pride to the grandeur of the valley, and say all this is the result of the sacrifices of the early settlers.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

THE Delawares, finally, commenced operations against the settlers, resulting in the massacre of about thirty of the Colonists. From that time on till the great massacre of 1778, there was a continual warfare between the Indians and the settlers.

This noted massacre, known as the "Wyoming Massacre" of 1778, is one of the prominent events of American history. It took place near what is known as Sturmerville, one mile below West Pittston. The able-bodied men were in the service, it being the

period of the Revolutionary War. The old men and boys only were at home. For some months the settlers had imagined that the Indians were premeditating an attack. As a means of defense the settlers constructed Fort Forty. There are various reasons given for calling the fort "Forty Fort"; some writers say because it was the fortieth along the river, reckoning from the source of the Susquehanna; but what is more probable, it was so named because the number forty was associated with the township, forty persons constituting the number required by the charter that every township should have. The latter part of June about four hundred Tories and about the same number of Seneca Indians collected at the mouth of Bowman's creek. Here they were joined by more Senecas, probably two hundred more. From that place they descended upon the valley. The Tories were commanded by Major John Butler; Colonel Zebulon Butler of the Continental army, Colonel Denison and Lieutent-Colonel Dorrance were leaders of the settlers. Fort Jenkins first fell into the hands of the enemy. This fort was situated about where the high school building stands in the village of West Pittston. The Jenkins burial ground near by still reminds us of that prominent family. This fort was about five miles from Forty Fort. When the settlers heard that Fort Jenkins had capitulated, they commenced active preparations of defense. The most of the women, old men, and children congregated in the fort called Forty Fort. Major John Butler demanded an immediate and unconditional surrender. Colonel Denison being in sole command, waited until he could hear from Colonel Zebulon Butler, who was, at the time of the engagement, in Wilkes-Barre. When Colonel Butler arrived, he ordered from Wilkes-Barre two companies and also a few companies which had been situated in other places. He was determined to make the best of the situation,—how many forces the enemy had it was not possible to find out, though spies were sent out in all directions.

The enemy finally came upon the settlers. By some mistake in the orders given by Colonel Denison, there was complete confu-

sion in the ranks of the settlers. The Indians and Tories taking advantage of this condition of things, rushed in upon the settlers, and, as Steuben Jenkins, in his Centennial address, said: "The flight became slaughter, the slaughter became a massacre." Such was the battle. It was impossible that the result of the battle should have been different. The enemy was three to one, and had the advantage of position. Our men fought bravely, but it was of no avail. Every captain fell at his post in the line and the men lay like sheaves of wheat after the reaper.

Queen Esther's Rock, a large rock at the brow of the hill at the southeast of the village of Wyoming and a little more than a mile from the scene of the massacre, was itself the scene of a terrible horror. People come long distances to visit these points, as, to the student of history the facts connected with them are of great interest. It was around this rock that Queen Esther, a savage character of still more savage followers held her war dance and put to death fourteen captives in the most inhuman and brutal manner. This rock may now be seen as well as the site of the old fort.

In the light of subsequent evidence, it is probable that the early writers employed the figure of hyperbole with telling effect when describing the part the Indians took in the early wars, the object being to bring England to see the barbarous character of their allies, and thereby lead them to desist from employing them. We see this exemplified when writers to this day speak of the Boston massacre in a way to make the deepest impression. This is a realistic period. There is a demand for realism. We must not be surprised, therefore, if some one makes the discovery that what was supposed to be blood stains on rocks, where our early settlers lost their lives, is nothing but red shale—that there really was no Queen Esther, or any Queen Esther's Rock.

Histories generally agree that Major Butler had no intention of employing the bloody practices of the Indians. One thing has led us to believe that not only did Major Butler know the savage

intentions of the Indians, but employed them, and that the English at home made provision for the savage work of the Indians.

In the possession of Dr. A. Knapp, of West Pittston, is a tomahawk made of brass, and bearing an English manufacturer's mark. Evidently these tomahawks were sent in large quantities from England for the use of their allies. They could be used for no other purpose or in no other way than the prescribed purpose of the inhuman practice of beating out brains. In our judgment this makes the English a party to one of the most inhuman practices that is known to history.

The Tory soldiers remained in the valley during the summer. When winter came, the commander, finding himself unable to procure either supplies or recruits, discharged his men and abandoned the valley. While the soldiers remained they were so oppressive and overbearing as to render their presence almost unbearable. Several times during the summer there were open hostilities against the settlers. After the British left the valley the people were prosperous and happy and the population rapidly increased by the influx of immigrants, not only to the valley but to the adjacent regions.

The County of Luzerne was organized in 1786. Soon after the organization as a county, several actions were commenced in the courts to determine the title to these lands. Several years elapsed before these complications were fully settled.

PUBLIC ROADS.

THE first roads of this section were mere trails, or Indian paths, which led through the woods. In 1779 a road from the Delaware river at Easton to the Susquehanna at Wyoming was opened for the passage of General Sullivan's army. Improvements were afterwards made on this road, which was long known as Sullivan's Road. This was the main thoroughfare between this entire region and Philadelphia.

THE COAL INTERESTS.

ONE of the leading features of this valley is the extensive coal mining and coal trade. It lies within the great anthracite region of the Appalachian system. In Engle's History of Pennsylvania, reference is made to coal in this valley as early as April 17, 1763, when the Susquehanna Company granted lands in the valley *reserving* the coal. During the Revolutionary War coal was taken from this section to Carlisle for the forges of the United States army. It was quarried from the out-croppings near Wilkes-Barre and shipped in boats to Harris's Landing, and then by means of wagons it was hauled across to its destination. Some of the out-croppings on being explored have given evidences that they had been "worked" to some extent in times long passed. There are good reasons for believing that coal long ago was used for fuel by the people who preceded the Indians, though we have no reason to believe that they used it in very large quantities. The fact that hollowed-out placed were overgrown with trees many hundred years old seems a conclusive proof. It took a good many years to dispel the idea that coal did not go below the surface, or below what could be seen. Recent mining enterprises have taken coal 1,500 feet below the surface. Earlier than 1820, there grew up a business which was confined to this section. In the winter season men were employed to dig out the coal from the out-croppings, others were employed in cutting timber to build what they called "arks" for floating the coal down the river. It would be sold at different points, and the men would return with comparatively large sums of money. These men have passed away, and their business has developed into the gigantic coal trade with its millions of dollars in mining property and its thousands of miles of railroad for conveying the product to market. But that class of men still claim their rights of recognition as pioneers in opening the coal trade earlier than 1820. The coal trade dates back even as far as 1807, when

coal was shipped to Havre-de-Grace and from there to other points. At this time coal sold as high as $8.50 a ton. It required some years of expensive experiment before it was known how to use it. Grates of various kinds were used before the right one was found. Even after several experiments of varying success, it required some persuasion to make the people believe that "stone" coal could be utilized as fuel.

The story is told of Colonel George Shoemaker, of Pottsville, who loaded nine wagons with coal for Philadelphia. The most of it was sold to defray the expenses of the trip, and a portion finding no sale was given away.

One man, after receiving gratuitously a load of coal from Colonel Shoemaker, had the Colonel arrested for swindling the people. A firm having purchased two loads, determined to try every experiment in testing its qualities as a fuel. A number of men, having come together to make the test, placed a quantity in a furnace, and, as the story goes, raked it and poked it and stirred it up and blew upon it from the open doors with perseverance and persistent determination; but all to no purpose: Colonel Shoemaker's rocks would not burn. Colonel Shoemaker was an imposter. Dinner-time arrived and they shut up the doors of the furnace and went to dinner. Returning from dinner at the usual time, all were astonished to find the furnace red-hot and in danger of melting down. So hot a fire had never been seen in the furnace. From that time anthracite coal found plenty of friends in Philadelphia, and the motto "let it alone" became the recipe for its use. We suppose Colonel Shoemaker was released on his own recognizance. It is said from that time it was never doubted that coal would make a good fuel. When stoves and furnaces finally were constructed with the proper draughts, the problem of stone coal fuel was solved.

Referring to the use of coal in this valley, George B. Kulp has the following to say in a paper, entitled "Coal: its Antiquity, Discovery, and Early Development in the Wyoming Valley":

"We believe that from 1803 anthracite coal was used for domestic

purposes in this city. We have not before us the population of Wilkes-Barre at that time, but in 1820 she had a population of seven hundred and thirty-two. In 1803 the population probably did not exceed three hundred. These letters written to one of her citizens would excite comment, and would be talked over by the entire population, men, women and children. The social standard of her citizens at that time was perfect equality. There were no ranks or grades. The apprentice, the laborer, the physician, the merchant and the lawyer were on speaking and visiting terms. As another writer has said, in speaking of the early history of coal: 'Such was the theme of universal rejoicing throughout the valley that the event was discussed at every fireside, the topic went with the people to church, and was diffused throughout the congregation at large by common consent; it entered for a while into all conversations at home, it silenced every adverse criticism as it gave the signal for long and mutual congratulations * * * where friend and foe alike acquiesced in the truth that Wyoming was freighted with infinite fortune.' Coal up to this time had been mined by farmers and blacksmiths for their own use. In 1805 Abraham Williams, the pioneer miner, made his appearance in *Federalist*, published at Wilkes-Barre, with the following advertisement:

"'The subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he understands miners' work. He has worked at it the greater part of twenty-three years in the mines of Wales, one year and a half in Schuyler's copper mines in New Jersey, and three years in Ogden's in the same State. If anybody thinks there is any ore on his lands, or wants to sink wells, or blow rock or stones, he understands it, wet or dry, on the ground or under the ground. He will work by the day, or by the solid foot or yard, or by the job, at reasonable wages for country produce.

"'He works cheap for country produce,
But cash I think he won't refuse.
Money is good for many uses,
Despise me not nor take me scorn,
Because I am a Welshman by my born,
Now I am a true American,
With every good to every man.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS.'"

Standing on almost any eminence near Wilkes-Barre or Pittston one may count forty or fifty breakers within a radius of two miles. These breakers cost from fifty thousand to three hundred thousand dollars each. They employ from one hundred to two thousand men each.

The Influence of the Coal Business.

THE coal business has brought a great many undesirable foreigners to this part of the State. This, of course, has an influence on society. On the dockets of the courts are long lists of criminal cases. In the large towns society divides itself into classes and the lines are quite rigidly drawn. Many who owned small farms of one or two hundred acres were made millionaires by the value of the coal under the surface. In going from Pittston to Wilkes-Barre by railroad or by carriage one realizes how full of meaning are the words of Goldsmith, when he says—

> "Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
> When wealth accumulates and men decay."

Little or no account is any longer made of the beautiful rich bottom lands of the valley. Occasionally a gardener will lease a farm, paying a small rent and reaping a correspondingly small income.

In going back from the valley in any direction one comes to farm-houses at short intervals. The houses and out-buildings show that no very large sums of money are received for the year's work after the expenses are paid. The country is hilly, even mountainous, and the opportunities for a large income are limited. Lumbering to some extent has been carried on, but not to as great an extent as upon the upper waters of the West branch of the Susquehanna. Many of the people are of that sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch class, who work and save from generation to generation, living the idea, "what was good enough for me is good enough for my boy."

In many instances the boys leave home for the purpose of attending school and never return to the old homestead to live; they find employment in the large cities or in some of the cities of the valley or go to the great West. In the more thickly settled portion of the county may be found all those evidences of intelligence and thrift that are found in New England. Excellent school buildings, many large public libraries, an excellent school system, all go to show that in these later days the people are beginning to realize that there is more than one way to invest a dollar in order to make the most of it.

It is but just to say, however, that from these homes which contributed very little to the development of the young, there have come many who have pushed their way to success in spite of discouragement; and those who met with the most discouragement have often been those who have gained the most distinction. During the half century which followed the settlement of this county, agriculture was the chief employment. A few hunters and trappers might have been found who followed the game over the mountains and along the river. The existence of the vast mineral wealth was not then known. The farmer, as he followed the plough over the fields, or as he scattered the seed broad-cast, or as he gathered his harvest, little thought of the vast rich deposit which lay beneath the surface. The farmers of those days were a thrifty class of men, and their descendants have been some of the leading business men during these later years. The man who has become most noted in political circles from this county is the Honorable Henry M. Hoyt. He was four years in the Civil War. He was promoted from Lieutenant-Colonel, and then promoted to Brigadier-General. He was afterwards elected Governor of the State, and now resides in Wilkes-Barre.

From Kulp's "Families of Wyoming" we take the following, showing what the Bar of Luzerne has contributed to history:

"Of the ten President Judges eight are dead and two (Judges Harding and Rice) are still living. Of the six Additional Law

Judges only one is dead and five are living. The only separate Orphans' Court Judge we have had is still in service. Of the thirty-five Lay Judges but two survive, thirty-three having been called to that higher Court from whose decrees there is no appeal. The total of judges and lawyers, dead and living, is five hundred and thirty-nine, and since 1881, when the work of compiling the book began, fifty have passed away.

"Nine Luzerne lawyers have abandoned the profession to take places in the pulpit. Of these, four became Episcopal ministers, one rising to the Bishopric, three preached in the Methodist Episcopal church, one in the Presbyterian and one in the Baptist. Popular prejudice will stand surprised to find that a calling, the practices of which are so persistently ascribed to Satanic influences, has contributed thus liberally to the noble army marshalled for the overthrow of his alleged patron.

"To the armies of the country the Luzerne Bar has given more than her quota. She had two soldiers in the Revolution, two in the Mexican War. To the forces whose energies won in the Civil War of 1861–65, she contributed five Generals, three Colonels, one Lieutenant-Colonel, three Majors, twelve Captains, ten Lieutenants, and twenty-three Privates, while three others served in the navy.

"In high civic offices she has had one United States Senator, sixteen Congressmen, two Governors, two Attorney-Generals, one Minister in the Diplomatic Service, four Judges of the Supreme Court, two Judges of the United States Court, and eleven Judges of Common Pleas Courts in other counties or States, in addition to ten Law Judges she has furnished our own bench."

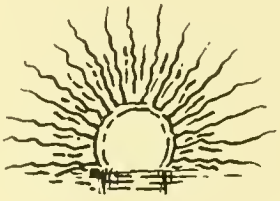
The educational history of Luzerne County commences with the arrival of the immigrants from Connecticut. To say that the people originally came from Connecticut, is a sufficient guarantee that a deep interest was taken in educational affairs. It was the original intention that a sufficient quantity of land should be set apart for school purposes to insure the support of the schools without taxation. The matter of taxing the people for school purposes was

here, as well as in many other places, a serious question. In the early history a scheme to support public schools by taxation completely failed. There were many private schools in Wilkes-Barre and vicinity. These were taught by New England teachers. In 1844, Reuben Nelson came from Otsego county, New York, to Kingston and founded Wyoming Seminary. He was a strong teacher. Dr. Nelson was afterwards elected one of the agents of the Methodist Book Concern, becoming a member of the firm of Nelson & Phillips, publishers.

Many of the prominent people of this valley, and especially of Wilkes-Barre, are descended from the families who were prominent in the early days. The Ross family descended from General William Ross; the Hollenbacks, tracing their ancestry with pride to Colonel Hollenback, so well known throughout all the northern part of the State; the Butlers from General Zebulon Butler.

History has been likened to a grand dissolving view. While one age is passing another is coming into prominence.

This is an age of motors, an industrial age. A solidarity of commercial interests within the last few years has been established. Who can tell what the next century and a quarter will bring forth to us as a nation? What to the Wyoming Valley? Let us hope for an epoch of intellectual and moral power—one that will harmonize and assimilate the different elements which are coming to us from foreign lands.



F. & TENNANT, PRINT

Representative Men of the Valley

CHARLES DORRANCE

Was born January 4, 1805, at the old homestead, between Kingston and Forty Fort, Luzerne county, where he has spent his life. His father, Benjamin Dorrance, was Sheriff of Luzerne county, County Commissioner, member of the Legislature, and the first President of the Wyoming Bank. Lieutenant-Colonel George Dorrance played a prominent part in the massacre of Wyoming and the early history of the valley. Colonel Dorrance, as he was called, was for many years the President of the Wyoming Bank, President of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, one of the first members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, President of the Luzerne Agricultural Society, &c. Mr. Dorrance died January 18, 1892.

ABRAM NESBITT

Was born in Plymouth township. His great grandfather was one of the forty claimants that came from Connecticut in 1769; his son, Abram, was Mr. Nesbitt's grandfather. Mr. Nesbitt's father's name was James. He served in the Legislature in the winter of 1835–36; served as Judge and District Attorney; was Sheriff of the county. He died in 1840.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Dana Academy, in Wilkes-Barre, and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. He began life as a surveyor; was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank, in 1863; was elected Vice-President, 1872, and President, 1878. He is Director of the Wyoming Valley Coal Company and Director of the Irvona Coal Company, in Clearfield; Treasurer and Secretary of Forty Fort Cemetery; Director of the Poor for several years; Treasurer of the Sanson Cutlery Company; one of the

organizers of the Spring Brook Water Company, one of the largest in the State, and the People's Water Company of Pittston, Pennsylvania.

Hon. EDMUND L. DANA

Was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1817. Prepared for college in the Wilkes-Barre Academy, and graduated from Yale College in 1838; engaged in civil engineering, and in 1839 entered the law office of Hon. Luther Kidder; was admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1841. Entered the office of the Hon. George Woodward and took charge of his practice successfully during the time Judge Woodward was filling his appointment of Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. Judge Dana served in the Mexican War and in the Rebellion with distinction. He commanded the 143d Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Rebellion, and was brevetted Brigadier-General; was elected Additional Law Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and took his seat, 1867, and served ten years; was Correspondent-Secretary of the Wyoming Historical Society and its first President. Judge Dana died in 1889. He descended from one of the greatest families in the United States.

DANIEL EDWARDS,

Son of William and Mary Edwards, was born in Eglwysillen, Wales, April 28, 1825; came to America in 1851, and finally settled in Danville, Pennsylvania; married January 17, 1862, Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Anna Edwards, a native of Merthyr Tydvil, Wales. Mr. Edwards early in life became associated with the extensive coal and iron concern of Waterman & Beaver, finally merged into the Montour Iron and Steel Company, and the Kingston Coal Company. The Gaylord Coal Company also was one of Mr. Edwards' organization; this Company, too, was finally absorbed by the Kingston Coal Company, which is to-day the largest individual coal operating Company in the Wyoming Valley. Mr. Edwards, by pluck, energy, tact, and perseverance, coupled with sound judgment and economical management, made the wonderful stride that has, in less than thirty years, made out of a sound, practical miner a President and General Manager of one of the largest industrial, individual concerns in our State. Mr. Edwards, while avoiding political preferment, has been a strong factor in all the political campaigns of the past ten years, and his influence has been felt in the advancement of political economy. In 1884 Mr. Edwards was one of the Presidential electors, which college carried the Keystone State for James G. Blaine and John A. Logan with over 80,000 majority. At this writing,

March, 1892, Mr. Edwards, although in his sixty-sixth year, is general head of the Kingston Coal Company and Edwards & Company, the management of which he controls, leaving only the detail for efficient superintendents. The Kingston Coal Company mine somewhere about a million and a half tons of anthracite coal per year, while Edwards & Company conduct one of the largest mercantile businesses in Eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Edwards visited his old home in Wales some three years ago, and many of his friends were of the opinion that it portended a removal to end a well-spent life at the place of its beginning; if such a thing was ever thought of by Mr. Edwards, he gave no sign, hence we conclude that the home of his adoption has become his best love.

ANDREW T. McCLINTOCK, Esq.,

Was born in Northumberland, of this State, February 2, 1810. Educated in the public schools of that place and Kenyon College, Ohio; began his law studies with James Hefburn and completed them under the Hon. George Woodward; was admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1836, and became a partner of the latter; was appointed District Attorney in 1839. As Director of the Wyoming National Bank and President of Hollenback Cemetery Association, Director of Wilkes-Barre Hospital, President of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association, member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Elder in the Presbyterian Church, he has served his generation. In 1870 Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was the oldest member of the Luzerne Bar in active practice at the time of his death. His clientage includes many of our large corporations. He died January 1, 1892.

W. S. PARSONS

Was born in Lenox, Massachusetts. In early life removed to Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Graduated at Lafayette College in 1844, at Princeton Seminary in 1850. Spent several years in Western New York. In 1856 settled in Wilkes-Barre, where he engaged in teaching till 1872, when health failed him. Was elected Alderman in the spring of that year, and has continued in that office till the present time.

WILLIAM WALLACE LOOMIS

Was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, July 14, 1815. At an early age he came with his parents to Northmoreland, Wyoming county, and to Wilkes-Barre in the autumn of 1827. With the exception of N. Rutter, who came to Wilkes-

Barre a year or two before, Mr. Loomis is the oldest resident of Wilkes-Barre. He was Burgess from 1855 to 1863, and Mayor from 1877 to 1881. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln Election Commissioner of Pennsylvania, and visited the Union armies and held elections for President. Mr. Loomis has actively been engaged in the harness and saddlery hardware business for forty years, and when his present brick store on West Market street was erected, it was judged one of the finest and towered highest of any business house in the city. Mr. Loomis is so well known and highly respected that further comment would be superfluous.

BENJAMIN GARDNER CARPENTER

Was born at Plains, July 2, 1827. In 1848 he became a partner of Theron Burnet in a store near where the Osterhout building now stands. The firm moved to North Franklin street, and from there to West Market street, and finally to the opposite side of the street, No. 57. Mr. Carpenter bought out Mr. Burnet and took in Mr. Emery. In 1873 they built the building now occupied by the firm. Mr. Carpenter purchased Mr. Emery's interest and took in A. H. Mulford and Frank Densmore. At Mr. Mulford's death, in 1875, Walter S. Carpenter, the eldest son of Mr. Carpenter, was taken in partnership. Mr. Carpenter was a Trustee of Wyoming Seminary and President of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company. He died November 11, 1889.

F. V. ROCKAFELLOW

Was born at Somerville, New Jersey. He began life as a clerk, and is now the active head of one of the most prosperous and solid banking institutions in this section. Has served the city as Treasurer ever since it became a city. He learned banking with C. B. Drake and was employed in Bennett's and Phelps's banking-house.

ROCKAFELLOW BANKING COMPANY.

This Bank was organized and the building built by A. H. Emley. In 1886 Mr. Rockafellow became a partner, and at Mr. Emley's death became the firm. This is the only private banking-house in the city.

WILLIAM ROSS MAFFET

Was born in Wilkes-Barre Pennsylvania, March 29, 1817, and at the time of his death was supposed to have been the oldest native of that city. Mr. Maffet's

father, Samuel, was a prominent citizen of Wilkes-Barre. His mother was a daughter of General William Ross, of the Continental army. Mr. Maffet's lifetime is identified with the progress and development of the city, and as a Civil Engineer he was connected with the improvements in this section. He was the originator of the Coalville Street Railway. He was also a successful coal operator. Died January 14, 1890.

CHARLES FARMER INGHAM

Was born of English parents in Dublin, 1810, and came to the valley in 1823. He began life as a clerk; later taught school in the old Wilkes-Barre Academy, on the public square of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania; became a Civil Engineer; helped construct the North Branch Canal; surveyed for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company the famous Switchback at Mauch Chunk, and was employed by most of the large corporations in this part of the State. He assisted in the erection of Fort Sumter. The sewer system of this city was directed by him. The Geological and Historical Societies owe as much of their prosperity to him as any other man. Died January 18, 1890.

EDWARD P. DARLING, Esq.,

Born in Berks county, November 10, 1831. Educated at the New London Cross Roads Academy, and graduated from Amherst College in 1851; admitted to the Reading Bar in 1853 and to the Luzerne Bar in 1855. Died 1889. Mr. Darling was one of the foremost lawyers in Northeastern Pennsylvania. He was a partner with F. V. Rockafellow in banking, and Vice-President of the Wyoming National Bank, Miners' Savings Bank, and many other important offices.

WILLIAM PENN MINER

Was for many years the leading journalist in Wilkes-Barre and was the founder of the *Record of the Times*. He retired from active newspaper pursuits in 1876, since which time he has lived in quiet retirement on the ancestral farm at Miner's Mills, engaged in pastoral and literary pursuits. Mr. Miner is the son of the late Charles Miner, distinguished as a statesman, journalist and historian. Charles Miner was a pioneer in Wyoming, having come here in 1799 from Connecticut. He was associated here with his brother, Asher, in publishing the *Federalist*. In 1816 he sold out and went to West Chester, where he founded the *Village Record*. He served in the Legislature and in Congress. William P.

Miner was educated for the law, and was admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1841, he afterwards being elected Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts on the Whig ticket. In 1853 he founded the *Record of the Times*, which he successfully conducted for more than a score of years. In 1873 he launched the daily edition of the *Record* and conducted it in person until its sale to a local syndicate, which in 1883 sold to the present proprietors, Messrs. Johnson & Powell. Mr. Miner has been a life-long protectionist and his terse utterances on that subject grace the columns of the *Record* from time to time. He is also fond of historical research. His son, William B. Miner, conducts a newspaper in Wisconsin.

Rev. H. H. WELLES,

Born at Wyalusing, September 15, 1824. Son of Charles F. and Ellen Hollenback Welles. Graduated at the College of New Jersey at Princeton, class of 1844. Two years' study in Princeton Theological Seminary; licensed to preach by Presbytery of Susquehanna August 2,, 1850; began supplying Kingston Presbyterian Church December 1, 1850, and was ordained and installed its pastor June 12, 1851; resigned from the pastorate in April, 1871. Has since acted as stated supply for various churches in the Presbytery of Lackawanna, of which he was the first Stated Clerk. Married, October 12, 1849, Ellen S., daughter of General Samuel G. Ladd, of Hallowell, Maine. Has been President of the Alumni Association of Princeton Theological Seminary, and is Trustee of Lincoln University. Resides at Forty Fort.

CHARLES MORGAN

Was born near Philadelphia in 1814, and came to Wilkes-Barre in 1839. In 1843 he entered into business with Elijah Kline, under the name of Kline & Morgan. They ran very successfully one of the numerous large shops of this locality engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. This was before machinery was introduced in the business, and all goods were made to the measure of the wearer. After the death of Mr. Kline, the business was conducted by Mr. Morgan, he having introduced the first machine-made goods ever brought to Wilkes-Barre. Since then the business has been radically changed, and now the shops so famous in the manufacture of hand-made boots and shoes are no more, but in their places are the modern shoe stores with plate-glass fronts with large stocks of machine and hand-made goods, brought by railroad from the manufacturing centers. Mr. Morgan brought his first ready-made

boots and shoes from New Jersey by team, afterwards by canal, and later by railroad. Mr. Morgan's sons, J. T. and W. P., succeeded him in the year 1876.

REUBEN JAY FLICK.

Mr. Flick was born at Flicksville, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1816. He came to Wilkes-Barre in 1838, and engaged in mercantile trade. In 1870 he organized the People's Bank and was its active President until 1871, when the increasing cares of his many other interests compelled his resignation. Mr. Flick's ability, energy and integrity brought him success in all his undertakings and made him one of the most eminent and respected citizens of Wilkes-Barre. He was an incorporator of many of her leading industries and charitable institutions and their prominence and present success are largely due to his personal interest and business ability. At the time of his death, which occurred December 18, 1890, Mr. Flick was a Director of the Wilkes-Barre Lace Company, Vulcan Iron Works, Electric Light Company, Wilkes-Barre Street Car and Iron Bridge Companies, Wyoming Valley Ice Company and others, and was a Trustee of the Home for Friendless, the City Hospital, the Female Institute of Wilkes-Barre, and of Lincoln University of Oxford, Pennsylvania.

JOHN C. PHELPS,

Born in Granby, Connecticut, April 20, 1825. Emigrated with parents to Pennsylvania in 1827. Educated at the public schools of Dundaff, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and at Harford Academy. Emigrated to New York at nineteen years of age, where he served as clerk in a wholesale grocery store for four years, afterwards becoming a partner. Having been engaged in the wholesale grocery and hardware business, as a banker, and connected with several corporations as president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, with many others as director—notably as Vice-President Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, President Dickson Manufacturing Company and Nanticoke Coal and Iron Company, Steuben Coal Company, Granby Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre Gas Company; Director of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Parrish Coal Company, Armora Coal Company, as well as other corporations of this and other States.

Rev. DAVID COPELAND, D. D.,

Principal of Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, from 1872 to 1882, was born in Braintree, Vermont, December 21, 1832, and was gradnated from

the Wesleyan University in 1855. In the same year he was engaged as Principal of the Monroe Academy, Henrietta, New York, and in 1866 as teacher of natural science and mathematics in Falley Seminary, Fulton, New York. He joined the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1858, and was in the same year appointed Principal of the Springfield Academy, now Griffith Institute, New York. In 1865 he was transferred to the Cincinnati Conference, and was appointed President of the Hillsborough Female College, Ohio. In 1872 was appointed Principal of Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. Died, 1882, in Vermont.

Rev. REUBEN NELSON, D. D.,

Was born at Andes, New York, December 13, 1818. Studied at Hartwick Seminary. Received the Degree of Master of Arts at Union College, and that of Doctor of Divinity at Dickinson College. Entered the Oneida Annual Conference in 1838; later Principal of Otsego Academy at Cooperstown, New York. In 1844 founded the Wyoming Conference Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, and was its Principal for twenty-eight years. In 1872 was elected Book Agent of New York for the Methodist Book Concern. Dr. Nelson was twice elected Presiding Elder, and served as Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. Delegate several times to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died in 1879.

R. D. LACOE

Is a resident of Pittston, and has been engaged in the coal business for many years. He is a scientific man and one of the leading authorities on fossil plants and insects, and has one of the finest and largest collections of fossil plants, &c., in the United States. This collection has been donated by Mr. Lacoe to the Smithsonian Institute.

Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON WOODWARD,

Born March 26, 1809, in Bethany, Pennsylvania. Was educated at Geneva Seminary and Hobart College, Geneva, New York, and at the Wilkes-Barre Academy. Studied law with Hon. Garrick Mallery at Wilkes-Barre. He was admitted to the Bar August 3, 1830. Married Sarah Elizabeth Trott. In 1836 was a delegate to reform the Constitution of the State. In 1841 he was appointed President Judge of the Fourth Judicial District. Was a candidate for the United States Senate in 1844. In 1852 was appointed Judge of the Supreme

Court of Pennsylvania; the same year he was elected for a term of fifteen years. In 1863 was candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, but was defeated. In 1867 and 1868 he was elected to represent the Twelfth District in the Fortieth and Forty-First Congress. In 1873 he was elected Delegate-at-Large to the last Constitutional Convention on the Democratic ticket. He died at Rome, Italy, May 10, 1876.

Hon. LAZARUS D. SHOEMAKER

Was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1819. His father was Elijah Shoemaker. Educated at the Moravian School, Nazareth Hall, Bethlehem; attended Kenyon College, Ohio; graduated from Yale College with honors, 1840. Studied law with General E. W. Sturdevant, and was admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1842. Elected State Senator in 1866, and Representative in the Twelfth Congressional District in 1870, and served two terms. Director of the Wyoming Insurance Company; President of the Wyoming Valley Manufacturing Company; President of the Board of Trustees of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church; Director of the Crystal Spring Water Company, and member of the School Board and Town Council at various times. Mr. Shoemaker is a representative member of a representative family of our valley.

ABRAM H. REYNOLDS,

Was born in Plymouth, July 14, 1819. He was a son of Benjamin Reynolds. Was married to Miss Elizabeth Hoyt, daughter of Ziba Hoyt, in 1862. Received his education at the public schools of Plymouth and Dickinson College. He early in life engaged in the mercantile business in Plymouth and Kingston. He became identified with his brother, William C. Reynolds, in the construction of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. He held the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the road until it passed into the hands of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; subsequently he was principally engaged in the coal business up to the time of his death, which occurred December 4, 1890. He is survived by his wife, his two sons and one daughter. He was a man of genial and happy disposition, and was honored and respected by all who knew him.

Dr. EDWARD R. MAYOR

Was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1823. He graduated from the classical department of the University of Pennsylvania at the age of

eighteen, and three years later took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the same institution. Practiced medicine in Philadelphia. He came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1856. During the War he raised a company of soldiers and went to the front. He went to Europe in 1882. One of the founders of the Wilkes-Barre Hospital and of the Training School for Nurses. Was one of the leading physicians of the State. He had fine literary taste and was a fluent writer. He died August 17, 1891.

RICHARD SHARP,

An old and influential resident of the Valley. Director of the First National Bank, President of the Alden Coal Company, President of the Wyoming Manufacturing Company.

Hon. HUBBARD B. PAYNE,

Born at Kingston, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1839. Bester Payne, his father, dead; Polly Payne, his mother, living. Prepared for College at Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston. At eighteen years of age entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. In college four years, taking full classical course, and in 1861 he graduated. In college took an active part in Society work. He was a member of the Philoshetorian, a public society, and of Psi Upsilon, a secret society, being sent by the latter as delegate to the Annual Convention, which met at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, in August, 1860. He was, upon graduation, chosen a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In August, 1861, he entered the office of Hon. Charles Denison (afterward member of Congress for three terms) as a student of law. Was admitted to the Bar from the same office, August 20, 1863. Has been practicing law ever since. Has always been in politics an active and decided Republican. In 1874 he was elected, and afterwards served two years, State Senator. In 1876 he was candidate for Congress, and in 1880 was also candidate for Additional Law Judge, but was defeated. Each time he was a candidate he was nominated without opposition, but by acclamation. When defeated it was when his party was also defeated. He was from 1867 to 1880 active as a Free Mason, being District Deputy Grand Master, 1876 to 1880. He belongs to Lodge No. 61, Master Masons' Lodge at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and is a Knight Templar in degree. He took an active part in Church work, being elected Superintendent of the Sunday School of the Presbyterian Church at Kingston, September, 1861, and continued such more than twenty-one years. He was, in same Church, Trustee more than fifteen years, and Ruling Elder more than thirteen years.

At present he is President of Trustees of Osterhout Free Library. He has had four children—one daughter and three boys. His wife, formerly Miss Libbie Lee Smith, and three children are now living. His oldest son, Charles B., was accidentally killed in October, 1876.

Hon. CHARLES A. MINER

Was born in Plains township, Pennsylvania, in 1830. Son of Robert Miner; educated in Wilkes-Barre and West Chester. Mr. Miner is widely known in the business and political interests of this section. He served three terms in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives; represented the State as Honorary Commissioner at the World's Exhibition at Vienna, Austria; President of the Street Railway Company, Director of the Wyoming National Bank and People's Bank, member of the City Council, owner of Miner's Mills.

Hon. C. D. FOSTER

Was born in Dallas, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1836. Son of Phineas Nash Foster, a prominent Justice of the Peace. After attending Wyoming Seminary for three years and a school in Illinois, he studied law with Lyman Hakes, Esq., and was admitted to the Luzerne Bar in April 23, 1861. Mr. Foster was a member of the Legislature in 1884 and 1885; Delegate of the National Republican Convention at New York in 1888; Delegate to State Convention in 1889 and 1890. Was beaten by General Osborne for nomination to Congress by twenty votes in 1887.

Dr. D. J. J. MASON

Was born in Monmouthshire, Wales, in 1855. His musical instruction began when he was quite young, under his father. When he was ten he spent a great deal of his time under Gwilym Gwent. In 1869 he came to this country and went to Ashland, Schuylkill county, where he remained six months, singing in his father's choir at an eisteddfod which was held there during Christmas. Afterward he came with his parents to Parsons, where they made their home. In 1872 he went to Mount Pleasant Seminary, Boyerstown, Berks county, where he studied and afterwards taught vocal and instrumental music. From there he went to Danville and studied under Dr. Joseph Parry, subsequently becoming his assistant, and when Dr. Parry went to Wales to accept the professorship in the University of Music young Mason took his position in Danville, when he

also became organist of the Grove Street Presbyterian Church. During his stay in Danville he took a prize for a composition at Cincinnati. In 1875, in Scranton, he defeated Gwilym Gwent and some of the composers of Wales. This composition was published. In 1876 he came to Wilkes-Barre, and in the early part of 1877 the Mendelssohn Society was organized and he became its leader. The Society produced some of the Oratorios; was in existence until he went to Europe, in 1882, previous to which he was organist of the Memorial Church and subsequently of the First Presbyterian Church. In Europe he went to the Royal Academy of Music for four years and was a pupil of Duvivies, Holland, Fitten, Wood, Davenport and McFannen, taking music, classics and the sciences. He took his degree of Mus. Bach. in Trinity College, Dublin, and returned to this country in July, 1886. Two years later he was granted the Degree of Doctor of Music in Toronto, Canada, on the strength of his compositions. In the fall of 1886 the Oratorio Society was organized, and he was made Director. Under his direction about forty oratoric performances have been given, most of them with full orchestra and excellent soloists. Until recently he was Director of the famous Welsh Baptist Choir of Scranton, two hundred voices. At present he is Director of the Oratorio and Clara Schumann Societies, Director and Organist of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church choir, and Director of St. Dominic's choir, Parsons. He has composed a great deal of music, much of which is still in manuscript. Two elaborate choruses of an Oratorio of his were publishad three years ago, and competed for in the one thousand dollar prize at the Armory. The Sacred Cantata "O Be Joyful in God" was published about a year ago. His quintet, one of the numbers of this work, was in competition in Scranton last year. He is at present working on a Grand Opera, "The Maid of Cefnydva," which is expected to be brought out at the World's Fair Exposition in Chicago. Professor Daniel Protheroe was a pupil of his from the fall of 1888 to September, 1889, during which time he passed his first and second examination of Mus. Bach. and prepared the Cantata for the same. Other pupils of his were Thomas J. Davis, Miss Lizzie Parry James, Professor David Miles and Professor D. W. Herbert.

GEORGE S. BENNETT

Was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1842. Graduated from Wesleyan University in 1864. In 1864 went into the banking business with his father, Ziba Bennett, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Has been Director of the Wyoming National Bank and Secretary of the Board of Directors, member of the banking firm of Bennett, Phelps & Co., member of Town Council, Manager

of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, Manager of Wilkes-Barre Hospital, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, Trustee of Wyoming Seminary, Superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of that Church, Manager of the Hollenback Cemetery Association, member of the School Board and Secretary of the Luzerne County Bible Society, President of the Lace Works, Treasurer of the Sheldon Axle Company, Trustee of Wesleyan University, Middleton Connecticut, and of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey; President of the Board of Trustees of Wyoming Seminary. After his education was completed, Mr. Bennett traveled in Europe. Married Ellen W. Nelson, daughter of Rev. Reuben Nelson, D. D., of Kingston, Pennsylvania.

HENRY A. FULLER, Esq.,

Born at Wilkes-Barre, January 15, 1855. Educated in public school of that place; entered Princeton College, 1871; graduated 1874; read law in the office of Hon. H. W. Palmer, and admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county, January, 1877, where he has since been in active practice. Married November, 1879, to Miss Ruth H. Parrish. Was Assistant District Attorney nine years; Trustee of Osterhout Free Library; Director of Anthracite Savings Bank; Superintendent of St. Stephen's Episcopal Sunday School.

Hon. EDWIN S. OSBORNE

Was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1839. Graduated from the University of Northern Pennsylvania at Bethany, and the Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1860. Read law with Hon. Charles Denison, and was admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1861. Served in the late Civil War; Major-General of the Third Division of the National Guard for ten years. Was a candidate for Law Judge of Luzerne county in 1874. Served in Congress from 1884 to 1891.

LYMAN H. BENNETT, Esq.,

Was born in Harpersfield, Delaware county, New York, in 1845, and there resided (if we except his absence in the different years of his school life) until his arrival at the age of twenty-one. In 1866 he accepted a position as accountant in the United States Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., which he held until 1872. In the meantime he entered the law department of Columbia College, at that place, and there graduated. In 1872 he removed to Wilkes-

Barre. In the same year he was admitted to practice in the Courts of this county, where he has since pursued his chosen profession of the law. For a number of years he has been a prominent member of the Luzerne Bar, and has enjoyed the confidence, not only of an important clientage, but of his brother attorneys, who, in a larger number of important contested cases than usually fall to the lot of any one lawyer, have mutually selected him to act in the capacity of both Judge and Jury, under the titles of Auditor, Referee, or Master in Chancery. He was the recent candidate of the minority—the Republican party in Luzerne county—for the office of Additional Law Judge, and although defeated at the polls, he received a flattering vote from the opposite political party. In 1874 he married Miss Ella Robbins, of Wilkes-Barre. Of this union two daughters, Anna and Lillian, were born in 1875 and 1879 respectively. The death of his eldest daughter, Anna, in 1888, left himself, his wife and one daughter, who constitute the present family circle.

G. M. REYNOLDS,

The eldest son of William C. Reynolds, was born in Kingston borough. Educated at Wyoming Seminary and Princeton. Read law with Hon. Stanley Woodward, but never practiced. Was Pre-ident of City Council for five years; for five years President of Board of Trade, and Colonel of the Ninth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania for six years.

WILLIAM S. McLEAN, Esq.,

Born at Summit Hill, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1842. Educated at Wilkes-Barre; graduated at Lafayette College, 1865; took the valedictory addresses and delivered the master's oration three years afterward. Admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1867; City Attorney, 1875, and has continued in that office ever and candidate for Judge of Luzerne county in 1879. President of the First National Bank.

Hon. GARRICK M. HARDING,

Ex-Judge, was born in Exeter, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1830. His great-grandfather commanded Fort Wintermute in the Wyoming Massacre, and his father Judge of the Court in Lee county, Illinois. Mr. Harding was educated in the Franklin Academy, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and graduated from Dickinson College. Studied law with Hon. Henry M. Fuller, and was admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1850; in 1858 was elected District

Attorney of Luzerne county; in 1870 was elected President Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, and resigned January 1, 1880. Judge Harding is a man of fine literary taste and is well known as a writer.

ISAAC P. HAND, Esq.,

Born in Berwick, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1843. Prepared for college at Media, Pennsylvania; graduated from Lafayette in 1865. Served in the War of the Rebellion. Principal of Hyde Park School. Clerk of City Council of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1869. Secretary and Treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre Academy and Trustee of the Wilkes-Barre Female Institute. Served as Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

Hon. HENRY W. PALMER,

Born in Clifford, township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1839. Educated at the Wyoming Seminary and Fort Edward, New York, graduating from the Poughkeepsie Law School in 1860. Studied law under Garrick M. Harding. Served as paymaster's clerk during the War of the Rebellion. Member of the Constitutional Convention in 1872. Attorney-General of Pennsylvania under Governor Henry M. Hoyt's administration.

Hon. JOHN LYNCH,

Was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1843. Educated at Wyalusing and Wyoming Seminary. Studied law under G. M. Harding; admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1865. Was clerk for Sheriff S. H. Peterbaugh; elected Register of Wills in 1860; appointed Additional Law Judge in 1890 and elected in 1891 for a period of ten years.

Hon. STANLEY WOODWARD,

Additional Law Judge of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was born in Wilkes-Barre in 1833. Son of a former Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. Educated at the Episcopal High School and Wyoming Seminary, graduating with honor from Yale College in 1855. Studied law with the Hon. Warren J. Woodward of New Haven, Connecticut; admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1856. Was counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and Central Railroad of New Jersey. Served in the War of the Re-

bellion and commanded a company. Was appointed Additional Law Judge of Luzerne county in 1879; elected in 1880 for a term of ten years, and re-elected in 1890 for a further term for the same period.

J. VAUGHN DARLING, Esq.,

Born in Reading, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1844. Was educated under Professor Kendall. Read law with R. C. McMurtrie of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and passed his examination before he was of age; admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1874. He has contributed to the *Atlantic* and *Lippincott's Magazines*, and was Assistant Editor of the *North American Exchange and Review*.

ANDREW HUNLOCK, Esq.,

Born in Kingston. Pensylvania. Educated at Wyoming Seminary. Read law with Lyman Hakes, Esq. One of the organizers and first President of the Anthracite Savings Bank. Trustee of Memorial Church.

ROBERT C. SHOEMAKER, Esq.

Born in Kingston township, April 4, 1836. Son of the Hon. Charles D. Shoemaker. Educated at the Wyoming Seminary and graduated from Yale College in 1855. Read law with Andrew T. McClintock; admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1869.

GEORGE K. POWELL, Esq.,

Born at Penn Yan, New York, June 10, 1845. Educated at Penn Yan Academy and Genesee College, Lima, New York; graduated in 1866. Was Professor of Latin and Greek at the Beaver College and Female Institute. Entered the United States navy and visited South America. Admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1871.

GEORGE R. BEDFORD, Esq.,

Born in Abington, Lackawanna county, November 22, 1840. Attended Madison Academy and the Albany Law School. Admitted to the Bar at Albany, New York, May, 1862, and at Wilkes-Barre, November 22, 1862. Been in active practice as a lawyer ever since, on the civil side of the Court, mainly in corporation cases. Studied law in the office of Judge Stanley Woodward. Married, May 19, 1874, to Emily, daughter of Hon. Henry M. Fuller. Trustee of

Female Seminary and of the Hillman Academy; one of the organizers of the Anthracite Bank. Served as soldier in 1863 under the call of Governor Curtin.

ANDREW H. McCLINTOCK, Esq.,

Son of A. T. McClintock, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, December After his education he studied law with his father and J. V. Darling. Member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and Trustee of the Osterhout Free Library.

J. BENNETT SMITH

Was born in Wilkes-Barre, July 8, 1834. Was connected with William R. Maffett on North Pennsylvania Survey, in 1853; also on North Branch Extension Canal with Mr. Maffett. Identified with survey and workings of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad for a number of years, and several other enterprises in the valley. Afterward with Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company as Soliciting Agent and Superintendent of Mines at Wanamie. For the last twelve years connected with the Hazard Manufacturing Company of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

C. M. CONYNGHAM

Was born in Wilkes-Barre, July 6, 1840. Son of Judge John N. Conyngham. After graduating from college, was admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1862. Went into active business, and is identified with the corporations of the valley. Served in the War of the Rebellion.

Dr. JOSEPH A. MURPHY

Was born in York county, Pennsylvania. Worked on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age, and attended school during the winter; attended Stewart's Town Academy, conducted by his cousin, Professor J. A. Murphy. Studied languages with the Rev. J. L. Menill. Served in the late War. Studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. John L. Atter of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1868; practiced medicine in Columbia, Pennsylvania, and came to Wilkes-Barre in 1870. A member of the County, State and National Medical Societies: member of the Board of Trade and Historical Society; stockholder in many of our local industries. Married Miss Fannie Parrish, granddaughter of the late Dr. Smith;

his children are Louise, Mabel and Kathleen. Dr. Murphy was one of the projectors of the Luzerne Medical Society, also one of the attendant physicians of the Wilkes-Barre Hospital from its establishment. He is one of the leading physicians of this section.

Hon. HENRY M. HOYT

Was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1830. Worked on his father's farm until the age of fourteen. Educated at the old Wilkes-Barre Academy and Wyoming Seminary; graduated at Williams College in 1849. Taught in the Academy at Towanda; taught mathematics at Wyoming Seminary; also taught in the Graded School at Memphis, Tennessee. Studied law under George W. Woodward, and was admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1853. Served his country in the War of the Rebellion and was brevetted Brigadier-General. Elected Additional Law Judge of Luzerne county. Appointed Collector of Revenue for Luzerne and Susquehanna counties in 1869. Inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania in 1879. Author of much valuable literature.

Hon. CHARLES E. RICE,

President Judge of Luzerne county, was born at Fairfield, New York, September 14, 1846. Prepared for college at Fairfield Academy; graduated from Hamilton College in 1867. Taught in the Bloomsburg Library Institute. Read law with John G. Freeze; graduated from the Albany Law School in 1869, admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of New York; in 1870 admitted to the Luzerne Bar; elected District Attorney of Luzerne county in 1876; elected Law Judge in 1879; is at present President Judge.

Hon. GEORGE W. SHONK,

Was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1860. Educated at the Wyoming Seminary; graduated from Wesleyan University in 1883. Studied law with Hon. H. B. Payne; admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county in 1876. Elected to Congress on the Republican ticket in 1890.

S. L. BROWN

Was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. Educated in public schools. At thirteen years of age had charge of a set of books in a store at Mount Pleasant. Entered the mercantile business at Honesdale, and later engaged extensively in

the tannery business. Removed to Wilkes-Barre and became a member of the firm of Conyngham & Paine. In 1886 he established the firm of S. L. Brown & Company, that has become one of the largest oil houses in this section. Mr. Brown has an interest in many business enterprises in this section and owns one of the finest residences in the city.

EDWARD STERLING LOOP

Was born in Elmira, New York, February 11, 1823. Attended the school of J. B. Dow, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. In 1840 removed to St. Louis, Missouri; returned to Wilkes-Barre and was employed by Ziba Bennett for fifty dollars per annum. Removed to White Haven in 1842. In 1844 went to New York city, and in May, 1853, was made Cashier of the Wyoming Bank, Wilkes-Barre, and remained until 1874.

HARRY C. DAVIS,

Born in Washington, District of Columbia, September 24, 1856. Educated in the public schools of Washington, and graduated at the head of his class in the Columbian University, in 1878. Became adjunct-professor of Greek in the University and held the position for four years. At present Principal of the Harry Hillman Academy. In conjunction with Mr. J. C. Bridgman, author of "Brief Declamations."

H. BAKER HILLMAN

Was born at Manluck, Pennsylvania. Came to Wilkes-Barre in 1841. His father, Colonel H. B. Hillman, was one of the first coal operators of the valley. Mr. Hillman became a coal operator after completing his education, and has been actively engaged ever since. One of the first Directors of the People's Bank; Secretary of the Vulcan Iron Works for many years; was a member of the last Borough and of the first City Council. The Harry Hillman Academy of the city, is a gift to this city and a memorial to his deceased son, Harry Hillman.

GEORGE BRUBAKER KULP, Esq.,

Of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, lawyer, author of "Families of the Wyoming Valley" in three volumes, editor of the Luzerne "Legal Register" in fourteen volumes, Luzerne "Legal Register Reports" in six volumes, born at Reams-

town, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1839 (married October 4, 1864, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John Stewart of Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent, and his wife Elizabeth Ann Williams, descendant of Sergeant Thomas Williams, famous in the stirring events of the Wyoming Valley); second son of Eli Sellers of St. Georges, Delaware, born at Kulpville, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1800, died at St. George's, July 6, 1849, teacher (married October 6, 1831, Susanna Breneiser, born October 3, 1809, descendant of John Valentine Breneiser, who came to America September 5, 1730, in the ship "Alexander and Ann"); son by first wife of Abraham of near Linden, Pennsylvania, born at Kulpsville, July 19, 1770, died at Linden, February 11, 1847, farmer (married, first, Barbara, daughter of Leonard Sellers, descendant of Philip Henry Soller, who came to America in ship "James Goodwill" September 11, 1728; married, second, Elizabeth, born May 21, 1785, daughter of Daniel Wampole, son of Henry Wampole, who came to America in 1743); son of Jacob of Kulpsville, Pennsylvania, born at Whitpain, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1740, died at Kulpsville, June 28, 1818, farmer (married November 6, 1766, Mary, daughter of Abraham Cleamans, son of Gearhart, who came to America in 1717); son of Peter Kolb of Perkiomen and Skippack, Pennsylvania, farmer (married Elizabeth E. ——); son of Rev. Henry Kolb of Skippack, Pennsylvania, who came with his wife, Barbara, from Germany as early as 1709—his name appears first on a list of elders and ministers published in 1727, his maternal grandfather was Peter Schumacher, an early Quaker convert from the Mennonite Church, who came to Pennsylvania October 12, 1685, in ship "Francis and Dorothy."

W. A. LATHROP,

Born August 4, 1854, at Springville, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Graduated at Lehigh University in June, 1875, with degree of C. E. Engaged at mine surveying and kindred mining work with Irving A. Stearns at Wilkes-Barre for about two years; principal Assistant Engineer of Lehigh Valley Railroad for about three years, with office at Bethlehem. Superintendent Midvale Ore Company, Prompton, New Jersey, about one year. General Superintendent and Engineer of the Southwest Virginia Improvement Company from the fall of 1881 until the summer of 1884, during which time he opened and developed the Flat Top Coal Field of Virginia; built the town of Pocahontas in what was then a wilderness, and opened the mines and built the coking plant of the Southwest Company at that place. Superintendent of the Bituminous Coal Department of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, with headquarters at Snow Shoe, Center

county Pennsylvania, from the summer of 1884 until the winter of 1888, when he succeeded Fred. Mercur as General Superintendent of the last named Company, with office at Wilkes-Barre.

ALFRED DARTE, Esq.,

Was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and is the eldest son of Judge Alfred Darte, now deceased. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary, and was in early years admitted to practice law, a partner with his father. In 1861, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, they closed their law office, both responded to the call for 75,000 men, and served through the first three months of the Rebellion—the father as a Captain and the son as a Lieutenant in the same Regiment. Afterward he entered the Cavalry service, and was a Captain in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry until discharged for disability from wounds received in action at Trevillian Station, Virginia, in 1864. Captain Darte's command was a part of the famous Phil. Sheridan Cavalry. In civil life Captain Darte has filled many positions of honor and trust. He holds a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Veteran Military League, an organization similar but antedating the Grand Army of the Republic. Is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as Commander of Conyngham Post, No. 97, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was its Delegate to the last National Encampment at Detroit. Was elected District Attorney of Luzerne county for a three year term, in 1879, and re-elected for a second term in 1888, and has vigorously represented the Commonwealth, in the enforcement of her laws with intelligence and integrity. Colonel Darte is one of the most active Republicans in his party and a public speaker of repute. He resides at Kingston, Pennsylvania.

EDWARD FREAS BOGERT

Was born in New Columbus borough, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1856. He attended the public schools, at the Male and Female Academy of New Columbus (paying for his tuition in part by building fires and ringing the bell) and for a short time at the Keystone Academy of Factoryville. After quitting these institutions, he assisted some in his father's wheelwright, blacksmith and paint shops, taking a hand in all departments of this work, and in the spring of 1878 leased a farm in the vicinity which he personally worked until April 1, 1880. During a portion of the term of his brother, the late J. K. Bogert, as Register of Wills of Luzerne County, he fulfilled the duties of a clerk in that office, and on April 1, 1880, entered the business office of the *Leader*, shortly

afterward assuming charge of its books. During J. K. Bogert's active service as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in 1881, and from the time of J. K.'s appointment as Postmaster of Wilkes-Barre, in July, 1885, the business management of the *Leader* was mainly in charge of the subject of our sketch. In February, 1887, J. K. Bogert died. E. F. Bogert managed the business for the estate until April 1, 1888, when he purchased the building and *Evening* and *Weekly Union Leader* plant, and has ever since been the publisher and editor of the three papers daily, weekly and Sunday—issued from its presses. This purchase was made at a time when Mr. Bogert's supply of capital was very limited, but friends came to his assistance, and by the most careful economy, never once losing faith in or becoming discouraged with his venture, he has succeeded in placing it among the fixed successful business institutions of the county, and this without missing a pay day or allowing a note to go to protest. He has likewise effected a material enlargement of the plant of the concern, made additions to the building and greatly improved its interior appointments. It should be stated that the Sunday paper was not part of the property of the estate, but was an independent enterprise owned by E. F. Bogert, that became a fixed and paying concern almost from its start, in November, 1885. Mr. Bogert has been and is an active worker in the interests of the Democratic party, which his paper represents, an enthusiastic and untiring promoter of base ball and other athletic sports, and an advocate of all forms of municipal progress and improvement.

THE WILKES-BARRE LEADER.

From the handsome building at No. 7 North Main Street, known as the Leader building, erected especially for the purpose, three newspapers are issued—the evening daily, the *Weekly Union* and the *Sunday Morning Leader*. By frequent consolidations and transfers of preceding publications, the oldest of them dating as far back as 1810, the *Weekly Union Leader* came into being through the uniting of the plants of the *Leader* and the *Luzerne Union* in January, 1879, the *Leader* having been moved from Pittston in the fall of 1877, where it had been published by Messrs. E. A. Niven and C. H. Chamberlin, and the *Luzerne Union* being at the time the only other Democratic newspaper at the county seat. The publishers of the consolidated journal were J. K. Bogert and George B. Kulp, who were the only stockholders of what was styled the Leader Publishing Company. Mr. Bogert, in February, 1879, purchased Mr. Kulp's interest. On April 1, 1884, the present building was completed and occupied. The first issue of the Daily was on October 1, 1879, and the Sunday

edition made its initial appearance in November, 1885, and although bearing the name of the *Leader*, was a separate publication, with E. F. Bogert and John S. McGroarty as editors and publishers. Mr. MrGroarty, after a few months, retired from the partnership. Mr. J. K. Bogert died February 3, 1887. The *Leader* publications were under the control of the estate from then on until April 1, 1888, when they were purchased, with all the appurtenances, by the brother of the deceased and present publisher and editor, E. F. Bogert, a brief sketch of whom is elsewhere published.

HON. JOHN N. CONYNGHAM

Was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1798. Graduated with high honors at the University of Pennsylvania in 1817. Came to Wilkes-Barre in 1820. He became President Judge of Luzerne County and served for thirty years. Member of the Legislature in 1849. For fifty years vestry-man in St Stephen's Church in Wilkes-Barre. His death on February 23, 1871, resulted from having his limbs crushed under the wheels of a car.

CHARLES PARRISH

Has resided all his life in Wilkes-Barre. He is one of the leading coal and railroad men in the State and probably has done more for these industries in this section than any other individual. Was President of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, one of the organizers and President of the First National Bank, President of the Hazard Manufacturing Company and is connected with many other industries of the valley.

LIDDON FLICK, Esq.,

Was born at Wilkes-Barre, October 29, 1858. He is the eldest son of the late Reuben Jay Flick, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. Mr. Flick received his education at the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and at Princeton College, graduating from the latter institution in 1882 with the degree of B. A. He entered the law school of Columbia College, New York, and upon graduation in 1884 received the degree of LL. B. *cum laude*. In 1885 he was admitted to the New York City Bar, and the same year received from Princeton College the degree of M. A. In 1886 he returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since been practicing his profession. Mr. Flick is an energetic, pains-taking young man, and most actively interested in the industries and improvements of his native city. He

holds the responsible position of Director in the Wilkes-Barre Lace Company, Wyoming Valley Ice Company, Newport Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre and Kingston Bridge Company, and Treasurer and Director of the Newell Clothing Company. He is also one of the Trustees of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital and of the Musical Association. As a connoisseur and collector of books and fine art, Mr. Flick has more than a local reputation. As a man, his character endures close and intimate acquaintance. In every position which business or popularity has called him, by his energy and integrity he has justified public confidence and the expectations of his friends.

EUGENE W. MULLIGAN,

The subject of this sketch, was born in the city of Reading, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1852. A graduate of the Reading High School. Came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1877; entered the Second National Bank as a clerk, arose to the position of Cashier, which position he has occupied for the past eight years.

P. M. CARHART,

Cashier of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was born at Belvidere, New Jersey. His father, well known as a merchant, is still living. Mr. Carhart's experience as a banker covers a period of twenty-five years—thirteen years with Messrs. Bennett, Phelps & Company, five years at the Wyoming National Bank, and seven years with the First National, of which he is now the Cashier. As a banker, Mr. Carhart is enterprising and progressive, yet careful and prudent. Under his management the business of the First National has steadily grown in volume, and its methods in favor with business men. With Mr. Carhart at its head we predict for this good old institution continued growth and increased prosperity.

CHARLES JONAS LONG.

The oldest son of the late lamented and esteemed citizen, Jonas Long, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1859. After a brief residence in Philadelphia, his parents removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where, in 1860, were laid the foundations of the present great dry-goods establishment. At an early age he attended the Wilkes-Barre public schools and Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania. Solicitous for the attainment of a liberal and higher education, he was sent to Philadelphia, where he entered the Philadelphia Central High

School, after which, in a course of two years of private instruction and study under the celebrated teacher and author, Professor George Stuart of Philadelphia, he fitted himself for Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, which he entered in 1878. After a classical course of four years, he graduated from Yale College in 1882. After graduation, his professional career, owing to his father's illness, merged into the cares of the growing and extensive dry-goods business in which he is now engaged, associated with his mother and brothers. Although immersed in the pursuits of a large commercial business, yet he finds time to devote himself to the cultivation of literary work; and, in the liberal encouragement of local improvements, lends responsive voice and effort to enterprises that promise benefit to the city. His addresses are characterized by graceful thought and eloquent inspiration, particularly those before the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Board of Trade of which he is a Trustee, and before the mass meeting at Music Hall for Hospital endowment. He is President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, a member of Wyoming Historical Society, Yale Alumni Association of Northeastern Pennsylvania, Trustee of the Board of Trade, and numerous other Societies of the community. His close observation, force of character, and genial disposition, fit him truly well for the development and success that so auspiciously heralds a useful career.

WILLIAM H. DEAN

Was born in Illinois. Educated at Lehigh University, taking the degrees of Analytical Chemist and Engineer of Mines. Occupation, Analytical and Consulting Chemist; Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the Harry Hillman Academy.

ISAAC LONG,

The well known Dry-Goods and Carpet Merchant, was born in Pretzfeld, Bavaria, in the year 1834. When a boy of fourteen he left his home and came to America to seek his fortune, and arrived in Wilkes-Barre in 1848, where he remained until he was twenty years old; he then went to Philadelphia, and was engaged in the manufacturing business for a number of years. In 1873, Mr. Long returned to Wilkes-Barre and embarked in his present business, which has been a most wonderful success. Starting with a couple of clerks in a small store in 1873, and in 1891 to be the occupant of the mammoth double store-room and two other floors in the Welles Building, where he gives steady employment to forty-three people, is certainly a remarkable business showing, and can only

be due to his pluck, energy and business tact. Mr. Long is one of our most popular citizens, and is interested in a number of enterprises; he is also Vice-President of the Electric Light Company and the Board of Trade.

J. C. POWELL

Was born in 1854, at Lansford, Carbon county. Moved to Shenandoah at an early age. Taught in the public schools of Schuylkill county for seven years. Attended the Millersville State Normal School, Chittenden College of Philadelphia, and Bloomsburg State Normal School. Was employed on the Shenandoah *Herald* for eight years, and helped to establish the *Colliery Engineer*, now published in Scranton. Came to Wilkes-Barre in 1883, and ever since has been one of the editors and proprietors of the *Record*.

FREDERICK C. JOHNSON,

Born at Marquette, Wisconsin, 1853. Son of Wesley Johnson and great-grandson of Rev. Jacob Johnson, one of the original settlers of Wilkes-Barre in 1772. F. C. was taught at the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and at Ripon College, Wisconsin. Beginning with 1871, he had a business training of about ten years in the banking-house of Bennett, Phelps & Company, the coal office of F. J. Leavenworth and the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company, meanwhile engaging at odd moments in voluntary contributions to the local papers and doing special correspondence from the coal region for the Chicago *Tribune*. He also spent a year on reportorial work in Chicago for that paper. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in 1883. Instead of engaging in practice he embraced an opportunity for entering journalism and purchased an interest in the Wilkes-Barre *Record*, the oldest daily paper in the city. He has conducted every department of the paper in turn—local, editorial and business manager. Mr. Johnson married in 1885, his wife also being a native of Wisconsin. Two children have been born to them. Mr. Johnson has actively identified himself with the local life of the community in the different ways that were congenial to his tastes. He is a member of the Board of Trade, an officer of the Historical Society, a Trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society and of the State Society, a member of the Republican County Committee, a member of the Masonic fraternity, the American Legion of Honor and the Heptasophs, and is one of the committee appointed by the State Board of Charities to inspect the public institutions of Luzerne county. He is a member of the State Editorial Association and was one of its Vice-Presidents.

The *Record* was established in 1853 by William P. Miner, who in 1873 began the publication of the daily. In 1883 the plant was sold to C. B. Snyder, F. C. Johnson and J. C. Powell, Mr. Snyder retiring in 1888, the *Record* continuing since under the management of the firm of Johnson & Powell.

FREDERIC CORSS, M. D.,

The son of the Rev. Charles C. Corss, who was one "stated preacher" of the Congregational Churches of Kingston, Forty Fort and Exeter in 1836, was born at Athens in Bradford county, January 16, 1842. Attended school one term at Wyoming Seminary and one term at Susquehanna Collegiate Institute. With these exceptions his preparation for college was carried on at home. Entered the sophomore class at Lafayette College in 1859, receiving the degree of A. B. at that institution in 1862 and the degree of A. M. in 1865. Studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1866, coming immediately to Kingston, where he has since practiced his profession.

JOHNSON R. COOLBAUGH,

The subject of this sketch, is a native of Bradford county, this State. Spent the first sixteen years of his life on his father's farm. Early in life manifested a love for trade; came to Pittston and spent two years clerking; then came to Wilkes-Barre and secured a position with the late Andrew Kesler, where he remained two years. Taking the advice of Horace Greeley, to "go West, young man," went to Beloit, Wisconsin, remained there nearly four years, filling responsible positions with leading mercantile houses. In January, 1860, returned to Wilkes-Barre on a visit. Noting the old fogy manner of doing business here compared with the West, determined to establish an exclusive dry-goods business. Wilkes-Barre was at this time a borough of about four thousand people, bounded by the river, North, South and Canal streets. Among the leading merchants were Hon. Ziba Bennett, R. J. Flick, John B. Wood and Charles F. Reets. With little capital he determined that if honesty and enterprise could succeed he would. Continuing until the fall, and being desirous of enlarging the business, associated with him D. H. Frantz, and moved into the new store now occupied by Jonas Long. The War was now in progress, goods advancing in price, and their business proved a grand success, theirs becoming the leading dry-goods house. About 1868, Mr. Frantz retired, and Mr. Coolbaugh continued until 1872. Selling out to Mr. Bossler, he, with the late William M. Bennett, established the well known shoe house and continued with

marked success until 1880. In the meantime, other business claiming his attention, he sold his interest to Mr. Walter. In 1872 formed the firm of Miller, Bertels & Coolbaugh, the object being real estate. From 1872 to 1883 was the trusted assistant to G. M. Miller, Tax Receiver. In 1878 bought out his partners in the real estate business, which he has continued until the present time with success. During the past twenty-five years Mr. Coolbaugh has done much to develop the city—Franklin street from Academy street down, Sullivan street, Dana Place, Church and Barney streets, were projected by him. He is the trusted agent of several large estates and enjoys the distinction of being the leading real estate dealer. Has never sought public office, excepting serving three years as Councilman-at-large. His has been a busy life, marked by strict integrity, reasonable success and good citizenship.

P. A. O'BOYLE, Esq.,

Born in Ireland, November 10, 1861, and emigrated from there in 1864 with his parents, who settled in Pittston, where they have since lived. Educated in the public schools of Pittston borough. He began the study of law with Alexander Farnham of the city of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the Bar in 1885. Assistant District Attorney in 1892.

WILLIAM GLASSELL ENO,

Born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Educated at the public schools of Wilkes-Barre. Son of Josiah W. Eno. In 1870, shipping agent at the coal mines of J. C. Fuller at Plymouth; from 1871 to 1874 with South Mountain Mining and Iron Company, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; 1874 to 1876 member of the firm of J. W. Eno & Son, Insurance Agents at Plymouth; since 1876 of the insurance firm of Biddle & Eno, Wilkes-Barre.

JAMES M. COUGHLIN

Was born in Fairmount township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and received his education mainly in the public schools. He has been engaged in educational work for the past twenty years. During this time he taught in every department of school work, first in the public school, then in select schools, after he was Principal of New Columbia Academy. He was the first Principal of the Bennett Grammar School at Luzerne. He was next Principal of the schools in the borough of Kingston. While teaching in Kingston he was elected Superintendent of the Schools of Luzerne county, and held the position for four terms

(twelve years). During his career as County Superintendent he became recognized as among the leading educators of the State. He placed the schools of the county in excellent shape, and became very popular as an Institute instructor. He has been called to lecture on educational subjects in nearly every city in this State, and has been frequently invited to address educational gatherings in other States. In the fall of 1891 he was elected Vice-Principal of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, and was called from there to take charge of the public schools of Wilkes-Barre city, which position he now holds.

J. C. BELL

Was born in York county in 1850. Attended the public schools a short time and the State Normal School at Millersville, from which place he graduated. He taught in the public schools ten years, and served as City Clerk one year. In 1881 he commenced banking as clerk in the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. Was elected to his present position in 1887, Cashier of the Wilkes-Barre Savings and Deposit Bank.

HENDRICK WRIGHT SEARCH

Was born in Salem township, Luzerne county, June 30, 1855. He was educated in the public schools at Shickshinny, which is still his home. He has been a prominent man in public affairs, having filled the offices of Deputy Register of Wills, Commissioners' Clerk, and was High Sheriff of Luzerne county during 1887-8-9. He was also a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention that nominated Cleveland for President in 1888.

W. L. RAEDER, Esq.,

Has been President of the Pittston Pressed Brick Company; Trustee of Lodge No. 61, F. & A. M., two years, one of the oldest lodges in Pennsylvania; member of the Young Men's Christian Association; represented his Ward in the Democratic Convention; served four years in the National Guard of Wilkes-Barre as Second Sergeant.

JOHN THOMSON

Was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. Came to America with his parents in 1842, they settling in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, in 1845. He received his education in the public schools of the State. Served apprenticeship to the trade

of machinist in the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Shops at Hawley, Pennsylvania. In 1863 entered the employ of the Dickson Manufacturing Company at Scranton, and has remained with them until the present, serving them in the capacity of Journeyman, Foreman and Superintendent of their works in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM J. HARVEY

Was born in Plymouth in 1837. Educated at Wyoming Seminary, Middletown, Connecticut, and finished his education at Princeton, New Jersey. Began life as manager of a coal mine for his father at Plymouth. Served in the United States army in the Second Pennsylvania Reserves; mustered out as Adjutant. Went into partnership with his father, H. H. Harvey, as miner and shipper of coal, and later in real estate. President of the Wilkes-Barre and Kingston Street Car Company until sold to a syndicate.

THOMAS J. WHEATON,

Dentist, was born in Jackson, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Educated at Franklin Academy and Leroyville Academy; took a course in the Rochester Medical College. Came to Wilkes-Barre in 1873, and since that time has been one of the leading dentists of that city. Served in the United States navy during the War. Dr. Wheaton began to practice medicine, but after a few years abandoned it for dentistry, and has followed that profession for thirty years.

Hon. MORGAN B. WILLIAMS

Was born in Wales, September 17, 1831. Educated in the English branches. Learned mining in England, Australia and in the United States. Is at the present time a coal operator in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Elected to the Senate in 1884. Has served as School Director and Councilman-at-Large in Wilkes-Barre.

SAMUEL W. BOYD.

If the old saying, "You can always tell the characteristics of a man by his writings," is true, then Editor S. W. Boyd of *The News Dealer* must be both fearless and independent. He was born in Carbon county thirty-eight years ago, and in early life removed with his family to this city. He finally drifted to New York, where in business pursuits he accumulated considerable money. Returning to this city, he embarked in the grocery business, at the same time

distinguishing himself in the political world as a leader in many hard fought campaigns. Elected to the office of Register of Wills of the county, he filled the important position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Retiring from the office four years ago, he purchased, in conjunction with John J. Maloney, the *Daily* and *Sunday News Dealer*, which under their management has rapidly risen to the front rank of Northeastern Pennsylvania journalism. Nature has eminently qualified Mr. Boyd for the journalistic world. Being a close student for many years, he possesses an unlimited supply of knowledge and information, and being a versatile writer, with a field peculiarly his own, and a commendable independence and fearlessness, his articles are easily recognized and widely read and quoted. Of late he has permitted his graceful pen to wander into the fields of poetry, and many rythmic flowers glistening with the dew-drops of genius is the result. The song charmingly entitled "I'll be Back Some Day to You," is from his versatile pen, and will no doubt achieve well merited popularity.

R. A. SPALDING

Was born at Albany, New York. Educated in that city. Became a member of Spalding, Oler, Alger & Osborne Music Store. Came to Wilkes-Barre from Troy, New York, in 1884. Was the first Secretary of the Wilkes-Barre Oratorio Society and one of its organizers. Has charge of the singing in Sunday Schools in the city. Is Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Regiment.

GEORGE P. LOOMIS, Esq.,

Was born in Wilkes-Barre, May 1, 1860. Graduated at Wyoming Seminary in 1878 and Syracuse University in 1882. He was cashier in John S. Loomis's large Planing Mills, Brooklyn, for two years. Studied law with Agib Ricketts and Henry A. Fuller, and was admitted to the Bar in 1886. Mr. Loomis's practice is that of a Counselor, and his advice and counsel are sought and highly regarded for one so young. It is seldom he appears in Court. Mr. Loomis has been instrumental in establishing many of the industries in our city.

DAVID P. AYERS

Was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Came to Wilkes-Barre as a bookkeeper for Haggerty & O'Donnell, railroad contractors, in 1867; afterwards entered the Collector's office of Internal Revenue under Hon. J. B. Stark, continuing in this service as a Deputy during the consecutive terms of Hon. C. E.

Wright and Hon. H. M. Hoyt, till 1873, when he was elected City Clerk and served in that office till December, 1875, when he was offered and accepted the position of Cashier of the Miners' Savings Bank, in place of Mr. J. A. Rippard, resigned, in which position he continues at the present time. He is also a member of the City Council and represents the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards and serves on some of the important committees of that body. Of the Finance Committee he is chairman, and is also one of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

WILLIAM HARRISON CAPWELL,

Publisher of the *Plymouth Tribune*, was born in Clinton township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1843. His descent is from Rhode Island stock, though the name is from the French. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen commenced teaching, which he continued with varying success for a number of years. His health becoming impaired, he worked at carpentering for a number of years. In 1876 his first newspaper work was done for the *Wyoming Democrat* at Tunkhannock. In 1885 he purchased the *Nanticoke Tribune* of M. C. Andreas, and conducted the same quite successfully for several years. In July, 1891, he moved the office to Plymouth, and established the *Plymouth Tribune*, which he still owns and manages.

BENJ. F. STARK

Was born at Spring Brook (now Moosic), Luzerne county, in the year 1845, on July 15. His father, Cornelius Stark, and mother, Louisa Wagner, were born at Plains, Luzerne county. B. F. Stark came to Wilkes-Barre in the year 1873, where he began the Livery business and is still carrying it on. He became identified with the Ninth Regiment in the year 1879, and is now the Lieutenant-Colonel. He married Mary F. Warner, a daughter of Hon. D. D. Warner, of Montrose, Pennsylvania.

JESSE T. MORGAN,

The subject of this sketch, was born in Wilkes-Barre in 1843, and was educated in our public schools. His business career commenced when but a boy as a clerk in his father's shoe store on Market street, in the year 1869. When but twenty-one years of age he became a partner with his father, and took the full management of the business, which was conducted with moderate success. In the year 1876, W. P. Morgan, a younger brother, became a partner—his father

retiring. A jobbing department was added to the retail business, and later the business was changed to manufacturing and jobbing, Mr. D. Davis of Worcester, Massachusetts, becoming a member of the firm. The business was run successfully under the firm name of Morgan Bros. & Company for about eight years, when Mr. Davis retired, he having purchased the manufacturing plant. J. T. & W. P. Morgan continued the jobbing business. Mr. Morgan is also engaged in real estate largely, being connected with his brother, W. P., in developing the Lee Park addition to the city of Wilkes-Barre.

LUTHER CURRAN DARTE

Was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and was one of four children of the late Judge Alfred Darte of Carbondale, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools at Carbondale and Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Served in the late War when but a lad, in the same regiment with his father and brother. Mr. Darte is a resident of Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he has lived since 1865. He was for a number of years the general passenger agent and general accountant of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company, leaving the employ of the Company when the road was merged into the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Was Cashier of the Ashley Savings Bank at one time. Was elected County Commissioner of Luzerne county on the Republican ticket, and served creditably three years as such. Mr. Darte is an active and influential Republican, and is well known throughout the State. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, which nominated President Harrison, and in the Convention warmly espoused the cause of General Russell A. Alger's candidacy for President. He has served both on the Republican State Committee and as one of the chairmen of the Luzerne Republican County Committee a number of times. He is at present largely engaged in the business of Real Estate and Insurance in Wilkes-Barre.

CHRISTIAN WALTER

Was born in the Grand Dutchy of Baden, Germany, in 1848. Came to this country in 1854; has lived nearly all that time in Luzerne county. Received very little schooling, only seven terms of four months each in the country districts of Luzerne county. When nineteen years old took clerkship in country store in Conyngham; remained five years, then came to Wilkes-Barre as Bookkeeper for Baer & Stegmaier; from there to W. Stoddart & Company as salesman, remaining with them five years, when in 1879 entered into partnership

with W. M. Bennett, when the firm of Bennett & Walter, Boot and Shoe Merchants, was established.

EDWIN SHORTS, Esq.,

Was born in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. Educated in the public schools and Mauch Chunk Academy. Became a successful business man, then studied law with Stanley Woodward, and admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1880. Was a candidate for State Senator.

Hon. WILLIAM H. HINES

Was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 16, 1854. Educated in public schools and Wyoming Seminary. Read law with John Lynch and G. M. Harding, and admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1881. Elected by the Labor Reform Party to the State Legislature in 1878, and to the same office in 1882. Elected to the Senate in 1888.

C. BOW. DOUGHERTY,

Born in Wilkes-Barre, September, 1860. Educated in the public schools of that city and Emerson Institute, Washington, District of Columbia. Entered the office of the Susquehanna Coal Company in 1879, and is now Chief Clerk of the Coal Companies of Pennsylvania Railroad. Married Anne W. Posten, February 6, 1883. Enlisted in the Ninth Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, August 1, 1881; appointed Regimental Clerk, 1881; Sergeant-Major, 1883, and First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 1887. Secretary Wilkes-Barre Musical Association (Ninth Regiment Band). Member Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.

ROBERT LEE AYRES

Is probably, with the single exception of F. V. Rockafellow, the longest in continuous bank service of any man in Wilkes-Barre. P. M. Carhart, Cashier of the First National Bank, was here before Mr. Ayres, but his service has not been continuous. Mr. Ayres came to Wilkes-Barre in May, 1871, and entered the Banking-House of F. V. Rockafellow & Company, and has remained with them ever since. He has held every clerical position in the bank, and has for several years been the Teller. Mr. Ayres is a brother of Mrs. F. V. Rockafellow of this city; Mrs. A. V. Nelson, Newark, New Jersey; Eugene B. Ayres, Audenreid; William H. Ayres and S. Ayres, Jr., Bound Brook, New Jersey.

He has been closely identified with the religious life of the community ever since his coming here; is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church; was for a number of years connected with the Grant Street Mission, and about twenty years a member of the Young Men's Christian Association—of the latter, he has been elected President several terms, and is the present incumbent of the office. Mr. Ayres was born at Bound Brook, New Jersey. Three of his great-grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War. His great great-grandfather was President of the important Provincial Congress which met at Trenton in May, 1775; was Chairman of the Committee of Safety, and he represented New Jersey in the Congress which met in New York from 1765 until the Declaration of Independence was issued, July 4, 1776.

EDWARD E. CAMP

Was born in Camptown, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1851. He followed farming until about 1876, when he went to Tunkhannock and engaged in newspaper work, which he has since continued, making advertising a special study. He entered into partnership with his brother, Cyrus, and established Camp Brothers' News and Advertising Bureau in Wilkes-Barre in 1885.

AUGUSTUS L. LEGRAND,

Born in Wilkes-Barre, August 16, 1856. Educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre. Entered in the employ of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company at Empire Shops, to learn the machinist's trade, in 1870. Accepted a position as Machinist with the Dickson Manufacturing Company in Wilkes-Barre in 1875. Returned to the Empire Shops in 1878. Studied mechanical engineering during leisure hours. Accepted a position as Mechanical Draughtsman with the Dickson Manufacturing Company of Wilkes-Barre in 1880, which position he still holds. Ruling Elder of the Grant Street Presbyterian Church and Superintendent of the Sunday School, succeeding the late Dr. J. L. Miner in above position.

S. M. BARD,

Born on a farm in Trumbull county, of the old Western Reserve, Ohio. Was educated in the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. Began life as a teacher in home district school. Taught a number of terms in country and town, then spent three years on the road. Entered Young Men's Christian

Association work at Harrisburg, as Assistant Secretary. Was General Secretary at Pittston for six months, and has been General Secretary for six years in this city.

LEWIS B. LANDMESSER, Esq.,

Was born in Hanover township, now the borough of Ashley, Luzerne county Pennsylvania, March 5, 1850. He was educated at the Wilkes-Barre Institute, Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut, and at Yale College, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1871. He is the son of Lewis Landmesser, who was among the earliest, most enterprising, and most successful of the German settlers of the valley, having emigrated in 1836 from Prussia, and who by continuous and well directed effort soon managed to place himself among the most prosperous and conspicuous citizens. The subject of our sketch, after graduation, spent a year in Germany attending lectures at Heidelberg and the University at Perlin, dividing the time equally between them. He then returned to Wilkes-Barre and entered the law office of Hon. L. D. Shoemaker as a student at law. He subsequently read law with Hon. H. B. Payne and Hon. Stanley Woodward, and was admitted to the Luzerne county Bar April 5, 1875. Mr. Landmesser has made a specialty of Orphans' Court practice, in which he has been very successful. He was for three years Examiner of the Orphans' Court, and in 1888, at the request of Hon. D. L. Rhone, Judge of the Orphans' Court, he revised and arranged the present Rules of the Orphans' Court. He is a Republican in politics; has always taken an active part in political affairs of the county, and for the last three years has been Chairman of the Republican County Committee. He is also a prominent Mason, being Past Master of Lodge No. 61, F. & A. M., one of the oldest lodges in the State, having been constituted in 1794, and Past High Priest of Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, R. A. M. Appointed Postmaster of Wilkes-Barre in 1892.

DARRYL LAPORTE CREVELING, Esq.,

The second son of Alfred T. Creveling, was born on the 7th day of October, 1869, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. During his early life he attended public school, and when old enough assisted in doing work on the farm. At the age of seventeen he entered a private school at the New Columbus Academy and attended there nearly three years. While in attendance at this academy he became an active member, and afterward the President, of the Custos Morum Society, one of two rival societies maintained by students of this school. It was here that his first literary work was done, by contributing small articles to the

Society Journal, a paper issued every two weeks. After quitting school here he began to teach public school, and taught several years, beginning at Pond Hill and ending at Plymouth, where he now resides. In 1885 he attended school at Kingston Seminary, during the fall and winter terms. Returning from Ohio in 1886, where he was spending the summer, he married Kate J. Hice, a daughter of Jacob S. Hice, in February, 1887, and in June, 1888, was admitted to practice law at the Bar of the Luzerne County Courts. He early evinced a taste for reading, beginning when quite young to read and study an old book he found in the garret, called "Chambers's Information for the People," "Don Quixote" and "Poor Richard's Almanac." The first book he ever purchased was a copy of "Byron's Poetical Works." While he has written a number of small poems and prose articles, he has never attempted to publish but very few of them. His best publications are "The Wheel of Fortune" and the "Field of Music."

C. W. LAYCOCK,

Born October 3, 1860. Educated in public schools of Shickshinny and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. Entered the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre as Book-keeper, February, 1880. Elected Cashier of the Anthracite Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May, 1890.

TORRENCE BARNHART HARRISON

Was born in Union township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1858. Attending the public schools of his native township until seventeen years of age, when he began teaching. Taught first term in Union; for next two years taught during winter and attended a term of school during the fall at New Columbus Academy; in 1877, 1878 and 1879, taught in Plymouth township. Graduated from State Normal School in 1881, taking the highest honors of his class. Taught in public schools of Kingston borough for two years, the last year as Principal; resigned to accept Principalship of High School at Hazleton, a position he held for two years, and then resigned to accept the Principalship of the schools of what was then the Second District of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Harrison held this position until his election as Superintendent of Schools of Luzerne county in 1890.

J. B. WOODWARD, Esq.,

Born at Wilkes-Barre, April 3, 1861. Educated at public schools, St. Paul's School, Wilkes-Barre Academy, and Yale College; graduated from Yale in the

class of 1883. Studied law with A. T. McClintock, W. S. McLean and University of Pennsylvania Law School. Admitted to the Bar September 7, 1885. Married June 6, 1888, to Marian Hillard, daughter of T. S. Hillard.

GEORGE A. EDWARDS

Is a native of Cardiff, Wales, where he was born in 1846. He came to Wilkes-Barre in 1881, and ever since has been one of its most industrious citizens. He founded the Eagle Iron Works in 1882, and it is now an important industry. Although Mr. Edwards has filled no public office, he is a very busy public man, having his hands full of social duties. He is an able platform speaker and wields the pen with equal ability. In business, in the church, and in philanthropic enterprises he a very active citizen. The Cambro-American Society, an important organization amongst the Welsh residents, owes its present position to Mr. Edwards's zeal and interest in his nationality.

JOHN T. LENEHAN, Esq.,

Born at Port Griffith. Educated under the care of the Fathers of St. Augustine, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1870. Studied in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. Admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1873.

STEUBEN JENKINS, Esq.,

Was born in Wyoming, Luzerne county, in 1819. Educated at Oxford Academy and at the Academy at Bethany, Pennsylvania. Studied law with the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, and admitted to the Bar in 1847. Was a partner with Colonel Wright for eight years. Served two years in a government appointment in Washington. Served two terms in the State Legislature, namely, in 1856 and 1857. In 1863 was chosen Clerk and Counsel to the County Commissioners of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Died in 1889. He left a valuable collection of historical data, Indian relics, fossils, minerals. Mr. Jenkins was a poet, historian and antiquarian.

WILLIAM DRAKE LOOMIS,

Born in Wilkes-Barre, where Loomis Building now stands, August 18, 1844. Son of ex-Mayor W. W. Loomis. Was educated at the Wyoming Seminary and at the Preparatory School of W. S. Parsons, and is a graduate of Crittenden Commercial College. He is now one of the Directors and Secretary of the

Wilkes-Barre Heat, Light and Motor Company. Served during the War on the United States Gunboat "Granite." He has spent a large amount of money in buildings in the city, having built the store at the corner of Northampton and Washington streets, occupied by Conyngham, Schrage & Company, and the Loomis Building on North Main street, and several blocks of tenement houses.

JAMES L. LENEHAN, Esq.,

Was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania. Educated in the public schools; completed his education at the Holy Cross College, Massachusetts. Read law with his brother John T., and was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county in 1879. Elected District Attorney in 1885.

GEORGE M. REICHARD

Was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1834. Graduated from the Dana Academy. Went in the Brewing business with his father. Went out at the first call for troops as Captain of Company C, 143d Pennsylvania Infantry; was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; served until the close of the War. Went in partnership with his father and organized the firm of Reichard & Sons; later it was changed to Reichard & Company. Mr. Reichard has served as a member of the City Council.

GEORGE A. WELLS,

Born at Dundaff, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Resident of Wilkes-Barre since 1865. Engaged in Real Estate, Collection and Insurance business; residence, 66 South street. Original Secretary of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade; also Secretary of Wyoming Building and Loan Association, No. 1 and No. 2, for full term of both. Precentor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church for ten years. Treasurer of Wyoming Camp-Ground Association for ten years.

G. W. ZEIGLER

Was born in Lambertville, New Jersey, in 1855. Educated in that place. Entered the telegraph office of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Trenton, New Jersey; took charge of the distribution of the Company's coal for three divisions of that road, the Belvidere, New York and Amboy divisions; resigned after serving the Company for eleven years. In 1880 became proprietor of the Glenwood House at the Delaware Water Gap, one of the largest hotels in the country.

In 1886 became proprietor of the Luzerne House in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and under his management it has secured the largest commercial trade of any hotel in the city. Mr. Zeigler holds the position of Volunteer Paymaster in the Ninth Regiment with the rank of Captain. He managed the Band Fair of the Ninth Regiment. A member of the Elks and Royal Society of Good Fellows and a Master Mason.

ASHER MINER

Was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1860. Son of Hon. Charles A. Miner. Educated at the Wilkes-Barre Academy and at East Hampton, Massachusetts. Director of the Millers' Fire Insurance Company, and has served as Captain of Company D of the Ninth Regiment of the National Guards.

GEORGE H. FLANAGAN,

Cashier of the Wyoming Bank, was born at Lehman Center, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1854. Educated in the public schools; spent three years at Wyoming Seminary, and graduated from the Commercial College in 1871. Entered the bank of J. B Wood, Flanagan & Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. In 1876 was elected Cashier of the Ashley Savings Bank, and in 1882 Cashier of the Wyoming Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, which position he he now holds. Served as a member of the Town Council of Kingston borough for three years. Mr. Flanagan resides in Kingston.

GEORGE MORTIMER LEWIS, Esq.,

Was born in Merryal, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Graduated from Lafayette College in 1873. Studied law with E. P. Darling. Is a member of the Luzerne Bar. Is interested in the Electric Railroads of the valley.

EUGENE C. FRANK,

Artist, was born at Stuttgart, Germany. Educated in that city. Studied art at Munich and Karlsomh. Served in the Russian navy; came to this country in 1861 and served in the Confederate army; came North and became an Engraver for the Heliograph Engraving Company of New York city. Came to Wilkes-Barre in 1868 and edited the *German Republican* Co. paper. Later on engaged in the music business. Studied art under A. C. Howland and A. H. Wyant. Went to Munich and studied art under Professor A. Lier and other German

masters. Opened a studio in Wilkes-Barre after his return. Mr. Frank has traveled extensively, and has paid considerable attention to the study and collecting of insects.

WESLEY ELLSWORTH WOODRUFF

Was born in Salem, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, in 1865. Son of the Rev. J. O. Woodruff. Graduated at Wyoming Seminary in 1883 and Wesleyan University in the class of 1887; received a degree from Wesleyan in 1890 for a special course in history and political science. Served on the *Record of the Times* staff from 1887 until 1890, when he left the *Record* on account of night work, when he became City Editor of the *Evening Leader*. He was during his college days connected with the college publications, and has at various times written for the New York and Philadelphia papers. Mr. Woodruff is an honor to his profession, and has fine literary taste. His account of the Mud Run disaster was an event in journalism.

DR. W. S. STEWART

Was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, in 1855. Educated in the public schools and in the State Normal School; taught school for several years; graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1885. Located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1884. Member of Luzerne county and State Medical Societies and the Lehigh Valley Medical Society.

THOMAS H. ATHERTON,

Born at Wyoming, July 14, 1853. Attended school at Wyoming and Wilkes-Barre until 1870. Entered Princeton University in the fall of 1870, and graduated in June, 1864. Entered the law office of Hon. Charles E. Rice in September, 1874, and was admitted to the Bar in September, 1876.

L. E. STEARNS

Was born in Ohio, October 2, 1845. Removed from there with his parents when four years of age to Binghamton, New York, where he received a good common school education. At the age of nineteen he entered his father's photographic studio as a student, and made such rapid progress in the art that in a few years he was qualified to conduct successfully the large gallery in Wilkes-Barre that has borne his name for nearly twenty years. He is an elder in the First Pres-

byterian Church of this city. He has also been an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association since its organization in Wilkes-Barre, and served one year as President of the Association. Mr. Stearns's gallery is now located in the new and beautiful Osterhout Block, Public square and East Market street.

W. D. WHITE

Was born in Wilkes-Barre in 1849; son of John White of Ashley. Educated in Ashley and Wilkes-Barre and graduated at Wyoming Commereial College. Kept books for Conyngham & Paine in Ashley. Bought out Millard Cyphers and organized the drug firm of W. D. White & Co. in 1870. Bought out William Tuck in 1877 and conducted both places successfully. Mr. White has the confidence of the medical profession and is esteemed as a competent pharmacist.

FRANK DEITRICK.

Born in Carbondole, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1867. Removed with his parents to Wilkes-Barre when thirteen years of age. Was educated at Carbondale public Schools. Appointed Assistant City Clerk in 1880; served as such until January, 1887, when he was elected City Clerk, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. C. Bell, and has held that position since then.

WILLIAM E. DORON

Was born in Mount Holly, New Jersey, in the year 1843, where he resided until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He was at that time nineteen years of age, and was serving an apprenticeship at the cabinet-making and undertaking business with the firm of Thomas F. Keeler & Son. He enlisted in the Twenty-Third New Jersey Infantry and was attached to the First New Jersey Brigade, Sixth Army Corps. His regiment was commanded by Colonel E. Bird Grubb, the present Minister to Spain. After serving out the time of enlistment, he came to Pennsylvania and located in Wilkes-Barre; worked at his trade as cabinet-maker with Blackman & Laning, also at the carpenter business. In 1871 he went to Plains, in the Company Store, on the river road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston. After serving as book-keeper for four years with Amsbry & Company, Crane & Leonard and Tozer, Crane & Leonard, he started business for himself at Plains, in the furniture and undertaking business, where he was successful for ten years. During his residence at Plains he was always closely identified with the interests of the town. A member of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, and for ten successive years Superintendent of its Sunday-School. In 1883 he came to Wilkes-Barre, leased the store in the Commercial Block, 25 West Market street, where he remained eight years in the undertaking and music business. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the present Commander of Conyngham Post of this city.

HENRY EVANS,

Born in Wales, January 6, 1857. Came with his parents to this county the same year. Was educated in the common schools. Worked in coal breakers and coal mines. Attended night school and graduated in Wyoming Commercial College. Elected County Commissioner in November, 1887, and re-elected November, 1890.

C. BEN. JOHNSON

Was born in Philadelphia in 1846. Was educated at the public schools of that city, Served four years during the Civil War in the 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers and Seventh United States Veteran Volunteers. Entered journalism at the close of the War. Edited the organs of the Miners' Union 1868–75. Came to Wilkes-Barre in the latter year. Was Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1883, and Secretary of the Board of Trade 1897–91. Member of the House of Representatives in the latter year. During the time not here accounted for, was on the editorial staff of the Wilkes-Barre *Leader*.

CYRUS STRAW,

Born in Hazleton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1837. Lived all his life in this county. Educated at Wyoming Seminary. Lived on a farm. Taught school. Been in the grain and lumber business and taken an active part in politics. Served in the War of the Rebellion, Company K, Eighty-First Pennsylvania Volunteers. Wounded at battle of Antietam. Discharged for disability from wound, May, 1863. Elected Commissioner of Luzerne in 1885, for a period of three years. Always active in public school interests.

D. K. SPRY

Was born in Honesdale, Pa. Educated in the public schools, and served in the War of the Rebellion in the Pennsylvania Cavalry. Studied pharmacy with D. W. Wells and George Wells of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Was for many

years the leading druggist of Plymouth, and has been identified with nearly every interest of that place. He is a successful business man and deals largely in real estate. Holds stock in most of our large industries. He resides in Wilkes-Barre at the present time.

THOMAS SMITH,

County Commissioner, was born in England. Came to this country in 1863. Followed mining for fifty years. Was an officer at different times in the Miners' Union. Elected as Commissioner of Luzerne county in 1891.

ANDREW R. BACON

Was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Educated in Tioga county. Was the boy soprano with the old Hutchison Family (singers). Studied music with the celebrated Barrella of Philadelphia. Established the well known music house in Wilkes-Barre. Was the originator and leader of the Oratorio Society.

WILLIAM BURNS DOW

Was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1850. Son of the late J. B. Dow, a teacher in the valley for half a century. The subject of this sketch followed the insurance business in Wilkes-Barre for twenty years, until three years ago, when he became proprietor of the City Steam Laundry, on West Market street, and at the same time having some dealings in the real estate and insurance business.

GEORGE H. PARRISH

Was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1820. Educated in that city, and has been connected with the coal interest of the valley from early life. Was Superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company for many years.

JOSEPH J. McGINTY

Was born in Durham, England, forty-one years ago. He came, when a boy, to this country, and located with his parents near Hazleton, in this State, where he remained until he was elected to the office he now enjoys. In 1874 he was chosen School Director, and during one year of the term was Treasurer of the Board. He was elected Delegate to the Democratic State Convention which was

held in Harrisburg in 1883, and was again sent by his fellow workingmen to represent them in the National Convention of the Knights of Labor at Hamilton, Canada, in 1885, and also at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1886. In 1886 he was elected Recorder of Deeds for his adopted county, by an overwhelming majority, and re-elected to the same office in 1889, when the rest of the Democratic ticket was defeated.

ROBERT P. ROBINSON,

Sheriff of Luzerne county, was born in Fairmount township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Taught school and farmed until 1882, when he was appointed County Auditor by the Court; served three years, and as Clerk of the County Commissioners five years. Elected Sheriff of Luzerne county in 1889 by a plurality of 1292 votes—the first Republican Sheriff of Luzerne county.

EDWARD GUNSTER

Was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1860. Educated in public and private schools and graduated from Nazareth Hall in 1876. Took a special course in accounting in New York city. Took charge of the books of several business houses in Wilkes-Barre, and in 1888 opened an office for type-writing, collecting, accounting and general office work, that has become the leading office in these lines in the State. His present offices are in the Coal Exchange, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

S. L. HAGENBAUGH,

Born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Educated at the public schools, and at an early age began farming. In 1861 he enlisted in the Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and was taken prisoner in May, 1864, and was in Andersonville and other Southern prisons for ten months. Mustered out of service in April, 1865. In 1868 he came to Wilkes-Barre, and in 1884 opened an art store in that city. He has the largest and the best trade in the county. He is a member of the Grand Army.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH

Has had an organized existence of seventy-five years. Rev. Bernard Page, of England, was the first Protestant Episcopal minister to officiate in this section, 1792. In 1814 Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., held services in the old Wilkes-Barre Academy. A charter was applied for and granted on October 7, 1817, and the

services of Rev. Richard Sharpe Ward, D. D., were secured. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Phinney. In 1819 Rev. Manning R. Roche became missionary at St. Stephen's, and the Sunday-School was organized by Hon. David Scott, then President Judge of this District (1818), he being the only male communicant of the church. During 1821–22 the services were conducted by a lay member, Mr. Samuel Bowman. On May 2, 1821, St. Stephen's parish was admitted to the Convocation of Pennsylvania. In 1821 the "Old Ship Zion," an old frame building erected by the contributions of the various church bodies of the town, was sold, and the present site was purchased, and by the aid of Judge Scott a church was erected, and in 1824 the church was consecrated by Bishop White, Rev. Samuel Sitgrove being the rector at the time. He was succeeded by Rev. Enoch Huntingdon, who remained until 1826. He was succeeded by Rev. James May, D. D., who remained ten years. In 1836 Dr. McCloskey became rector, and during his ministry Hon. John N. Conyngham and Hon. George W. Woodward were influential communicants. He was succeeded by Rev. William James Clark in 1837, and in 1840 he was succeeded by Rev. Robert Bethel Claxton, S. T. D. He resigned in 1846. Rev. Charles DeKay Cooper served for a few months. The next rector was Rev. George David Miles, who served until 1848. In 1853 Bishop Alonzo Potter laid the corner-stone of a new edifice, and was consecrated by Bishop Potter, April 19, 1855. Mr. Miles was succeeded by Rev. Robert Henry Williamson, who remained until 1874. In 1874 the Vestry elected as rector Rev. Henry L. Jones, the present incumbent. In 1886 the increased attendance necessitated the enlargement of the building. On the vacant lot in the rear of the church was built a commodious and convenient parish building. The old tower and the whole front having been torn down, the new front was built up of hard, dark brick, in a style similar to some of the Lombard buildings of Northern Italy. The church has now a seating capacity of over eight hundred. The attractiveness of St. Stephen's has been largely increased by the addition of loving memorials representing many of the leading families of this historic valley. The activity of the parish is sufficiently indicated by the support of six mission chapels, and the interest manifested in all of our local charities.

Rev. HENRY LAWRENCE JONES, M. A.

Son of the late Rev. Lot Jones, for over thirty-three years rector of the Church of the Ephiphany, New York city; born may 30, 1839. Was graduated A. B., Columbia College, New York, 1858; A. M., 1861; graduated Virginia Theological Seminary, 1861. Ordained Deacon by Rt. Rev. Horatio C. Potter, D.

D., LL.D., May 24, 1861. Priest by same, 1863. After a year passed as assistant to his father, he became, in 1863, rector of Christ Church, Fitchburg, Massachusetts. In 1874 he resigned from Christ Church and accepted St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, where he has been the beloved rector for over seventeen years. He has in that time held the highest positions in the ecclesiastical affairs of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, that is Examining Chaplain, 1876–80; President N. W. Convocation (now Archdeaconry of Scranton), and member of the Board of Missions, 1876–87, when he refused re-election; Deputy to the General Convention in 1886–91; member of the Standing Committee continuously since 1876. Mr. Jones is one of the Executive Committee of the American Church Missionary Society, of which Hon. John N. Conyngham, LL.D., of this city, was long the President. He is also a Trustee of Osterhout Free Library and a Vice-President of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He married Miss Sarah Eastman Coffin, of Massachusetts. One of the Bishops who has known Mr. Jones intimately, writes thus of him: "The present Bishop of New York once wrote me in a private letter: 'The Rev. Henry L. Jones is a prince among men.' To those who know Mr. Jones this description does not seem extravagant, for in the composition of his character there is a remarkable combination of strength and beauty. Simple and unostentatious in manner, there is yet something in his looks and speech and action that suggests a large reserve force, and in his administration of parochial affairs this is more than realized, for he is not only wise in counsel, but possesses exceptional executive gifts. Keeping as he always does his mental and moral equipoise, his judgment is asked by many people in and out of the church, and being both just and generous, he has the confidence of all that know him. As a preacher he is thoughtful and instructive and has a becoming literary style. As a pastor he is sympathetic, active and unusually self-sacrificing, while as an administrator he has few peers. The work in St. Stephen's parish has been large and exacting, but his success therein has been remarkable. His assistants love him as a brother, and the affection for him shown by his parishioners is as unusual as it is delightful. He receives and deserves the love of all who know him.

Rev. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN, M. A.,

Son of Hon. Edwin Parsons Hayden of Maryland; born at Catonsville, Maryland, February 18, 1837. Educated at St. Timothy's Military Academy, Maryland, and Kenyon College, Ohio; honorary degree of M. A., Kenyon College, 1886. His college course was interrupted by the War between the States, during which he served as a private in the Confederate States army, 1861–65. Grad-

uated from the Virginia Theological Seminary in 1867. Ordained Deacon by Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., LL.D., who was his cousin, June 26, 1867; Priest by Rt. Rev. F. M. Whittle, D. D., August 7, 1867. Rector of Christ Church, Point Pleasant, Diocese of Virginia, 1867–73; of St. John's Church, West Brownsville, Pennsylvania, 1873–79; assistant minister of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, since November, 1879. Since 1885 Mr. Hayden has been one of the Examining Chaplains of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. He is a member of many historical and scientific societies, and has done something in the field of historic research. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution, which has about fifty members in the Wyoming Valley. He resides in Wilkes-Barre.

Rev. JAMES PORTER WARE, B. D.,

Born in Massachusetts, April 6, 1859. Graduated B. L. from Delaware College, Delaware, 1883; B. D., Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1886. Ordained Deacon by Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., LL.D., Rhode Island, June 19, 1886; Priest by the same, 1887. Rector at Woburn, Massachusetts, 1886. Manville, Rhode Island, 1887. He became assistant and minister of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre; in charge of St. Peter's, Plymouth, 1888. He married, October 12, 1887, Miss Helen E. Story. He resides in Plymouth.

Rev. DANIEL WEBSTER COXE, D. D.,

Graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio; A. B., 1885; A. M., 1868. Honorary degree of D. D., Chicago Lit. College, 1884. Ordained Deacon by Rt. Rev. Thomas H. Vail, D. D., LL.D., July 19, 1868; Priest by same, 1869. He was rector of various parishes in Kansas, under Bishop Vail, until 1880. Rector at Tremont, Ohio, 1880–85, and West Pittston, Pennsylvania, 1885–89. In 1889 he became assistant minister of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, at Alden and Nanticoke. He is Secretary of the Archdeaconry of Scranton. Is married and has three children. He resides at Alden.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist itinerant in the valley was Rev. Nathaniel R. Mills, although Anning Owen, a blacksmith, had been licensed to exhort and had formed Methodist classes. George Peck was the first Methodist minister stationed at Wilkes-Barre (1826), and a large office-room in the old Court-House

was rented for ten years at a yearly rental of ten cents. In 1829 Wilkes-Barre became a Conference appointment, and in 1831 the Methodists became the proprietors of the old church by purchasing from the Presbyterians the property for $1,000. The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre was formally organized in 1830, and Rev. Charles Nash was preacher in charge. In 1836 Ziba Bennett presented the organization a lot on North Franklin street, and the old church on the Square was sold and a new church was dedicated in 1846, which cost $8,200. The elegant edifice that now occupies the site was dedicated by Bishop Foster, October 4, 1885, and is one of the finest church edifices in our State, costing $75,000, with a seating capacity of one thousand three hundred. The organ, costing $4,800, was the gift of Mrs. Priscilla Bennett.

Rev. JOHN RICHARD BOYLE, D. D.

The present pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre is the Rev. John Richards Boyle, D. D., who succeeded to its pulpit in December, 1890. Dr. Boyle is the son of a Methodist Minister, the Rev. John A. Boyle, and was born in Philadelphia, June 23, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and under private instruction. He also learned the printer's trade, and in early life was for several years a newspaper editor. Enlisting in the 111th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in September, 1861, he served through the Civil War, in several grades, as an officer both of the line and staff. His final military rank was Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, to which position he was appointed by President Lincoln, and in it he was attached to the staffs of Generals Logan and Hazen. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864, and was honorably mustered out of service, March 20, 1866. He was prepared for the ministry in 1869 and 1870, and entered the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in March, 1871. Since then he has successively been a member of the Wilmington, Newark, New York and Wyoming Conferences, and has been pastor of several of the leading churches of the denomination. In 1880 the honorary degree of A. M., and in 1885 that of D. D., were conferred upon him by Dickinson College.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first efforts to establish religious worship in this valley were by the Presbyterians and Baptists following the Moravian missionaries. The first church was located on the Square and completed in 1810. The first minister that was

stationed here was Rev. Jacob Johnson, a Congregationalist. In 1803 the organization of the Presbyterian church was completed. The pastors were Jabez Chadwick, James W. Woodworth, Cyrus Gildersleeve, Nicholas Murray. Up to this time the church had been part congregational (1833). In 1853 Rev. John Dorrance, D. D., was installed. He was succeeded by Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., and him by Rev. S. B. Dodd. In 1868 the present pastor, F. B. Hodge, D. D., began his pastorate. The magnificent church in which the connow worships was completed in 1889, and cost $170,000, and has a seating capacity of one thousand one hundred.

F. B. HODGE, D. D.,

Was a graduate from Princeton College in 1859, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1862. He was ordained May 9, 1863, and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Oxford, Pennsylvania. Called to the First Presbyterian Church, of Wilkes-Barre. In 1863 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton College, of which institution he is a Trustee, having succeeded his brother, the late A. A. Hodge, D. D. Dr. Hodge is one of the leading ministers in the Presbyterian Church.

MEMORIAL CHURCH

Is a branch of the First Presbyterian Church of this city (Wilkes-Barre). It was erected by Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Wadhams, in memory of their three children who were victims of scarlet fever, in the winter of 1871. At the laying of the corner-stone, July 20, 1872, a paper prepared by Mr. Wadhams and signed by himself and wife, was read, in which the following lines were written: "These children were not permitted to live long enough to exert much influence for good in the world. We therefore desire to enlarge that influence by erecting this edifice for the worship of God. We feel that as our children can no more speak for Jesus here, they may have a representative to do it for them; and as they cannot go about doing good, the money that would have been theirs may be profitably spent in getting others to go about doing good for them." While waiting for the completion of the building, the arrangements for the organization of a church were made by application to the Lackawanna Presbytery and the request was granted. This beautiful edifice, built of Campbell's Ledge stone and delightfully situated, was publicly dedicated to the worship of God, Wednesday, April 8, 1874. Rev. W. H. Swift was its beloved and successful

Charles Jacobs.
J.C.Stroh
John Mulkey
Elijah C. Wadhams
John Wells Hollerback
N.Rutter
George A. Guthrie
Osterhout Free Library
Lewis H.Taylor
George Woodward
Davis
S. A. Jones.
D. L. Crevelins.

pastor for ten years, when he accepted a call to the church in Honesdale, Pennsylvania. Rev. C. R. Gregory was installed November 12, 1884.

Rev. CASPER R. GREGORY

Was born at Oneida, New York, Nov. 13, 1859. Graduated from Princeton College and Lincoln College, Oxford, Pennsylvania. Mr. Gregory came to the Memorial Church of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1884, and served his charge acceptably until his death, December 2, 1891.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first church was organized in Wilkes-Barre in 1846, by Rev. Father Fitzsimmons, who attended it from a distance. It was a small frame church that stood on Canal street, and was abandoned on the construction of the little brick church which is now occupied as a parochial school. The present St. Mary's was built by the late lamented Father O'Haran.

Rev. D. O'HARAN

Was born in the County of Fermaugh, Ireland. Prepared for College in his native town. Came to the United States, and entering St. Charles Borromeo Seminary, Overbrook, near Philadelphia, completed his education. Ordained at twenty-three years of age. Served at Easton for several years. Pastor of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and then came to Wilkes-Barre in 1868. He died September 28, 1889, in his fifty-eighth year.

FATHER McANDREW

Was educated at the Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, and at the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Overbrook, and ordained by Bishop O'Hara in 1877. Rector in Scranton for ten years, and had charge of St. John's Church, that city. Came to Wilkes-Barre in 1889, as pastor of St. Mary's Church.

JOHN W. HOLLENBACK,

Son of Charles F. and Ellen J. Welles, daughter of Matthias Hollenback of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Wyalusing, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1827. He came to Wilkes-Barre in 1862, and his family moved into

the old Hollenback homestead in 1863, on the corner of River and West Market street, now occupied by one of the finest, if not the finest, blocks in Northeastern Pennsylvania (erected by Mr. Hollenback). He has been associated with many large corporations. One of the principal stockholders of the Bridge Company. A member of the Board of Trustees and a liberal contributor of Lafayette College for many years, He has given liberally to many institutions as well as churches and private benevolences. President of the Hollenback Cemetery Association. President and promoter of the new bridge, President of the People's Bank since the death of R. J. Flick.

HOLLENBACK.

The family by this name is well ascertained to have no connecton with the large and widely extended family which emigrated from Holland during the Dutch occupation of New York, and whose patronymic has suffered so many changes, being variously spelled Hollenbeck, Hallenbeck, Haulenbeek, Hallembaek, etc., and occasionally Hollenback. The Wilkes-Barre family of this name is descended from George Hollenbach (the original and proper spelling of the name), who emigrated from the German Kingdom of Wurtemberg about the year 1717, and settled in the township of Hanover, then Philadelphia, now Montgomery county. He died in the year 1736; and from his will and inventory, still on file among the records of the Register of Wills in Philadelphia, we learn that by occupation he was a blacksmith and "Inn-hoolder," and that by habits of thrift and industry his family of four children were left in very comfortable circumstances.

From Matthias, his eldest son, is descended a very large family, but only in the female line, the late Governor Hartranft being his great-great-grandson, through his daughter Mary Magdalena, who married George Dieter Bucher.

From George, the youngest son of the original George, is supposed to be descended a large family in Berks and the adjoining counties; but the links of descent have not been traced in this connection.

John Hollenback, the second son of the original immigrant, removed from his birthplace in Montgomery county to the Lebanon Valley, then Lancaster county, as early as 1750, settling in Lebanon township, not far from Jonestown. By his wife, Eleanor Jones, he had children: (1) George, married Hannah Barton, and had eleven children, who, all but one, settled in the Western States. From this George are descended Charles W. Hollenback, Mrs. Jerome G. Miller and Mrs. Edward Welles, all of Wilkes-Barre; (2) Jane, married David Hunter, Virginia; (3) Matthias, otherwise known as Judge Hollenback, whose children were Mrs.

Mary Ann Laning, Mrs. Charles F. Welles, Mrs. Jacob Cist (afterwards Mrs. Chester Butler), and the late George M. Hollenback, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre; (4) John, of Mill Creek, great-grandfather of the late John M. Hollenback of Mill Creek and Wilkes-Barre; (5) Mary Ann, who was keeping house for her brother Matthias before the battle of Wyoming, and who escaped to Virginia on horseback, and there married William Cherry. She is the ancestress of a very numerous family, scattered over many of the Western States.

Matthias Hollenback, well known for sixty years in the history of Wyoming Valley, was only seventeen years of age when he came here from the Lebanon Valley in the year 1769, and took a share in the township of Hanover, under the Connecticut claim. His sum-total of educational advantages was comprised in a course of five or six weeks at one of the country schools of that period. Being a born man of business, he at once entered into merchandise in a small way, at first within the walls of a stockade at or near the mouth of Mill Creek. During the Revolutionary War he enlisted in one of the two companies raised at Wyoming for frontier defense, and which were afterwards drawn into the service of the Continental army, his commission from Congress being as Ensign, dated August 26, 1776. During the campaign of 1777 he served at various engagements in New Jersey, in particular at the battles of Elizabethtown and Monmouth. When the rumors of the invasion of Wyoming by the Tories and Indians under Colonel John Butler became alarming, and Congress was unable to afford protection, many of the Wyoming settlers in the Continental service were allowed to return home for defense. Hollenback was one of the number, and served as Ensign, with the good fortune to escape with his life by swimming the river near Monockonock island. On the following day, July 4, 1778, having hurried off during the night to meet Captain Spalding, who was on the way to Wyoming with reinforcements, he saw from the top of the Wilkes-Barre mountain his own house and store in flames, and had to abandon the idea of trying to save anything out of the general wreck. His trading interests had been carried on during his service in the army by his younger brother John; and there is in existence an inventory of the losses of the firm through the invasion of Butler, amounting to £671 3s. The books of the firm of Matthias and John Hollenback are still in existence, having been sent down the river in a boat previous to the battle.

Matthias Hollenback's earliest commissions in the civil service are dated May 11, 1787, one being as Justice of the Peace and the other as Justice of the County Court of Common Pleas, or "Justice of the Quorum." These are signed by Benjamin Franklin, President of the Supreme Executive Council. On the 17th August, 1791, he was commissioned as Associate Judge, a position which he

filled until his death in 1829. He was also several times commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Militia, both by Franklin and Governor Mifflin.

During his long business life, Colonel Hollenback stood easily at the head of business in this frontier neighborhood, his operations extending far and wide, through the Susquehanna Valley and reaching far into the State of New York. He established trading posts at several points in the Wyoming Valley, at Wyalusing, Wysox and Tioga Point, in what is now Bradford county, and also at Newtown (now called Elmira), New York. And along with trade went the acquirement of farming or timber lands, and the manufacture of flour, lumber, distilled liquors, paper, etc., in the prosecution of which numerous industries he displayed an energy and untiring industry that has few parallels at the present time. The season of the year and the condition of the weather or roads were not factors in determining any question of duty. Early and late, in heat and frost, rain or snow, he was always at the post of duty, until nature gave out and the time came to rest from his labors. Says Dr. Egle, in his History of Pennsylvania: "He made many toilsome journeys on horseback through the wilderness to points as widely apart as Philadelphia and Niagara, encountering countless perils and hardships. Through all these experiences, in peace and war, he showed unfaltering bravery and sound judgment. On February 18, 1829, he died. His only son, Colonel George M. Hollenback, inherited his father's positive qualities, and was successful in developing the family estate and amassing great wealth."

Of this son, Colonel George M. Hollenback, it may be said that his lines were cast in pleasanter places. Born to the possession of competence, and flourishing in times of comparative luxury and refinement, he was not forced to endure such fatigues and privations as were the lot of his ancestors. Yet he did not act upon the conclusion that the goods of life were safely his, and that he had naught to do but enjoy them. On the contrary, he took up the burdens of life long before his honored sire had laid them down; and through a business career of about the same duration, he was hardly less assiduous and untiring than had been the parent to whom he owed his start in life. His concerns, if less extended, were even larger in mass than those of his father, and were conducted with the same careful prudence, judgment and energy that made the career of Matthias Hollenback so memorable. He began his business life at the corner of River and Market streets, Wilkes-Barre, about the year 1816, which was also the year of his marriage to Miss Emily Lindsley. This was the theater of most of his business achievements; but he had other establishments for business, and his operations were everywhere upon a generous scale. Among his business associates were such well-known and honored names as Bennett, Butler, Reets,

Flick, Sterling, Arnot of Elmira, etc. For many years he was at the head of business affairs in the Wyoming Valley, as his father had been before him. Prompt and accurate in all his dealings, he expected the same qualities in all his associates and employes, and nothing vexed him more than any careless dereliction of duty or disposition to waste. Ever faithful to his friends, he never forgave an act of treachery; and being once deceived, his confidence was gone forever. His dignified walk, his courteous salutation, his deference to age and worth, without regard to station, are all memories still among many friends and acquaintances who knew him in life, and who still survive. Born August 11, 1791, after a busy and useful life of seventy-five years he died suddenly of heart disease, in full harness, and in the full possession of his faculties, November 7, 1866, leaving a second wife, but no children to follow him to his rest in the beautiful cemetery of which he was the founder; and leaving, moreover, the memory of an honorable name, and a character without reproach.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS

Was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1850. Educated at Wyoming Seminary and Lafayette College. Admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1875. Built the North street iron bridge across the Susquehanna above Wilkes-Barre, and opened it in 1878. Organized and built the West Side electric road. Ran for Congress in 1890, but was defeated.

ROBERT BAUER,

Publisher of the Democratic *Wachter*, was born in Germany in 1825, and came to the United States in 1848.

ADOLPH BAUER,

Son of Robert Bauer, born and educated in Wilkes-Barre, and is a partner with his father in the printing business. They have one of the best equipped printing offices in this section. Mr. Bauer is well known as a singer.

SAMUEL HOYT,

Son of Elias and Mary Weston Hoyt, was born in Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1815, and died October 7, 1875; buried at Forty Fort cemetery. Mr. Hoyt was a cousin of ex-Governor Hoyt. Mr. Hoyt was regarded as one of the solid men of the Wyoming Valley. After completing his

studies, he assisted his father as county surveyor and continued in this line for many years. This work made him familiar with the properties and industrial interests of Luzerne county, so that he became an authority as to title and ownership, both of surface and coal lands. He became identified with coal interests and railroads, and was intimately associated in these with Mr. Abram Nesbitt. His name and life are interwoven with the history and prosperity of Kingston and the Wyoming Valley. Mr. Hoyt was a man of strong convictions in politics as well as business, but his modesty forbade any proclamation of them.

THOMAS R. MARTIN, Esq.

Educated at Mercersburg, Franklin and Marshall College, and graduated in 1874. Began practicing law in Wilkes-Barre in 1876. He was a candidate for nomination for Congress and for District Attorney of Luzerne county. Mr. Martin's office is at 14 South Franklin street.

CHARLES F. COOK,

The oldest Photographer in Wilkes-Barre, was born in Newburg, New York, in 1834. He served in the War of the Rebellion.

W. P. RYMAN, Esq.,

Was born at Dallas, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1847. Was educated at the common schools in Dallas, at Wyoming Seminary and at Cornell University, from which last named institution he is a graduate of the class of 1871. He also took a post graduate course in law at the Harvard University Law School in the years 1871–72, and was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar September 20, 1873, since which time he has continued actively engaged in the practice of law at Wilkes-Barre. Though a pronounced Republican in politics, he has never sought or received any political office. He is identified with and interested in several important business enterprises in this city and elsewhere. He was the original promotor of the organizations which led to the first introduction of the telephone and electric light in the city of Wilkes-Barre. He was married in December, 1879, at Freeport, Illinois, to Miss Charlotte M. Rose, daughter of George P. Rose, now of Funton, Michigan, a native of New York State, and descendant of Dr. Rose of Binghamton, New York, for whom the town of Montrose, Pennsylvania, was named. Charlotte M. Rose was educated at Dansville and Elmira, New York, and at Packer Institute, Brooklyn, New

York. They have two children, Roselys and Emily, both of whom are attending Miss Rockwell's School on Franklin street in Wilkes-Barre. The subject of this sketch is a descendant of German ancestry. His great-grandfather, George Ryman, a native of Warnebrum, Prussia, came to America in the year 1750, and settled in New Jersey, near Easton, Pennsylvania. His wife was Katherine Matley, by whom he had five children. Of these, Peter, the grandfather of W. P. Ryman, was born in the year 1776. He was married to Mary Sweazy, daughter of Richard Sweazy, and lived near Hope, New Jersey, for several years, where five of his children were born. In 1812 he moved to Dallas, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he bought and settled on the farm which is still in the possession and ownership of his descendants. Here three more children were born, of whom Abram Ryman, the father of the subject of this sketch, was one. He was born August 21, 1817, and at the age of seventeen started in an active business career as lumberman and merchant, which continued without interruption for about forty years. He was a man of spotless integrity and was identified with every progressive enterprise of his time and vicinity. He possessed a mavelous business energy that never failed him until the final breaking up, just prior to his death in 1873. He established the firm of A. Ryman & Sons, which is still carried on in the old name by those of his children who are the present members thereof. He left children—Mary E., now intermarried with C. M. Maxwell of the city of New York; Theodore F. Ryman, now living in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and head of the firm of A. Ryman & Sons of Wilkes-Barre and Dallas; W. P. Ryman, Ruth E. Ryman and Leslie S. Ryman of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; John P. Ryman of Dallas, Pennsylvania, and Fred. S. Ryman of Boston, Massachusetts.

LEWIS H. TAYLOR, M. D.,

Born at Taylorsville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1850. Received preliminary education in the common schools. Graduated at Millersville State Normal School in July, 1871, having previously taught two terms in the school which in boyhood he attended. Began teaching in Wilkes-Barre, as Principal of Franklin Grammar School, in September, 1871, which position he held till 1874, when he was elected Principal of the High School. Remained in this position till 1877, when he withdrew to begin the study of medicine. Graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1880, and took a post graduate course in diseases of the eye and ear. Settled in Wilkes-Barre in 1880, where he has since practiced continuously with the exception of seven months spent in special study in Europe. Married in June, 1884, to Emily B. Hollenback. Two children.

Has been Medical Inspector for the State Board of Health since 1885. One of the attending physicians of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital since 1884, and now ophthalmologist to the same. Received the honorary degree of A. M. from Lafayette College in 1891. Member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Lehigh Valley Medical Association, Luzerne County Medical Society, Philadelphia Pathological Society, American Ophthalmological Society. Trustee of Osterhout Library, Wyoming Seminary and of Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

NATHANIEL RUTTER.

The subject of this sketch, was born at Pequea Valley, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in November, 1806, and is now in his eighty-sixth year. His father, Adam Rutter, died when he was four years of age, leaving his mother in humble circumstances and with several young children to provide for. Mr. Rutter spent the first ten years of his life on a farm. At ten years of age he went into a store at Columbia, Pennsylvania, to clerk. At the age of nineteen (1825), he came to Wilkes-Barre, and was given a position in Matthias Hollenback's office, which still stands on South Main street nearly opposite the Judge Ross mansion. Mr. Rutter afterward clerked for Ziba Bennett, and was a partner of the firm of Haff, Rutter & Scott. In 1833 he entered into partnership with George M. Hollenback, and in 1846 dissolved the same, he taking possession of the store corner Market and Franklin streets, up to 1888, when he sold out to Dodge & Speer. Mr. Rutter is a man of remarkable, regular, temperate and industrious habits, and far more robust and active than many men at fifty. He was a member of the Borough and City Councils for years, and is an honored member of the Presbyterian Church, and President of the Miners' Savings Bank. When he arrived in Wilkes-Barre, it was not more than a country village and contained but a few hundred persons; and it must be more than gratifying for him to note the different changes that have been wrought in the mode of steam engineering, electricity, and improvements in the Nineteenth Century.

Hon. ELIJAH CATLIN WADHAMS,

Born at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1825. Was educated at Dana College, Wilkes-Barre, Dickinson College, and the University of the City of New York, graduating from the latter institution in 1847. From this time until 1873 he lived in Plymouth, engaging in commercial pursuits and in mining and shipping coal. He was Justice of the Peace for twenty years and Burgess for seven years.

In 1873 he moved to Wilkes-Barre. He was for many years a Director of the Wyoming National Bank, and at the time of his death, January 18, 1889, was President of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. In 1876 he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania and was highly praised for the work he did while a member of that body. He was also a prominent Mason, being one of the charter members of Plymouth Lodge. Hon. E. C. Wadhams combined a liberal education and culture with a high standard of manhood, tempered with that essential factor, common sense. He was respected by all for his integrity, his Christian faith and his earnest and successful work in the church with which he was identified.

GEORGE W. GUTHRIE, M. D.,

Was born at Guthrieville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of January, 1845. Educated in the public schools and at Millersville State Normal School. Studied medicine under the care and direction of Dr. Edward R. Mayer and attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and the University of Pennsylvania. Diploma from the latter institution bears date of March 13, 1873. Located for the practice of medicine in Wilkes-Barre June 13, 1873. Member of the Luzerne County Medical Society and of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. One of the attending physicians of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital. For thirteen years was a member of the School Board of the old Third District; at present a member of the Consolidated Board of Six.

H. HARRISON HARVEY

Was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, in the year 1840. He entered school in Middletown, Connecticut; afterward attended Edge Hill School in Princeton, New Jersey, and finished his education at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was called home in the beginning of his senior year to assume the duties as Manager of the Harvey Mines at Nanticoke, to take the place of his brother, who had enlisted in the army. In the year 1863 the firm of Harvey Brothers (composed of J. and H. H. Harvey) was formed for the purpose of mining and shipping coal from the Harvey Mines, one of the oldest mines in the valley. This business was continued until 1872, when the mine was sold to the Susquehanna Coal Company. The firm was also engaged in the lumber business, and continued in that until 1886, when they sold out their mills and timber land. Real Estate was also carried along with their other interests, and eventually it developed to such an extent that they are

now probably, outside of the coal corporations, the largest owners of tenement houses in the valley. H. H. Harvey has the supervision of all the real estate connected with the firm, and he is also identified with many other enterprises and corporations. He is very largely interested in the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company, a Life Member and Trustee of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and a Director in the following corporations: Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company, Wyoming Valley Ice Company, First National Bank of Plymouth, Plymouth Water Company, Plymouth Light, Heat and Power Company, Hunlock's Creek and Muhlenburg Turnpike Company, etc. Mr. Harvey takes great interest in blooded stock and owns some of the finest trotting-bred stock of horses in the State. He is President of the Horse Breeders' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania, and has done much to promote its welfare.

SELIGMAN J. STRAUSE, Esq.,

Was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Graduated from the College of New York city. Studied law with H. W. Palmer, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1875.

FRANCIS M. NICHOLS, Esq.,

Born at Smithfield, Pennsylvania. Educated in the State University of Kansas. Admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1873. Filled the position of District Attorney by appointment, 1879. Mr. Nichols is well known as a man of fine literary taste. Elected Mayor of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1892.

GEORGE LOVELAND, Esq.,

Was born in Kingston, November 5, 1823. Educated at the Dana Academy, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and Lafayette College. Studied law with General E. W. Sturdevant, and was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county in 1848.

JOHN LANING

Was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1836. His father was A. C. Laning and mother Amanda E. Laning, now deceased. His education was received at the old Academy on the Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, preparatory to his entering Lafayette College in 1854. After a three years' course at that institution he entered Union College at Schenectady, New York, and graduated

from the latter in 1858. Immediately following his graduation he was employed as draftsman and afterward as book-keeper for Laning & Marshall at their machine shop on Canal street, now the Dickson Manufacturing Company. He was a member of the Town Council the year Wilkes-Barre became a city. On the 19th of September, 1865, he was married to Helen C. Brower, in New York city. From 1866 to 1879 he was engaged in the lumber business, running a planing mill in connection with his lumber yard. In 1880 he became Superintendent of the Hollenback Coal Company, and held that position until 1887, when he retired from active business life. He has been conspicuous in improving the city of Wilkes-Barre, notably, in erecting the Laning Building. He is a Director in the Miners' Savings Bank, the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company and the Wilkes-Barre and Kingston Street Railroad.

FRED. AHLBORN

Was born in the kingdom of Bavaria. Educated in the government schools. Came to this country in 1851, and engaged in the manufacturing business in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Came to Wilkes-Barre in 1859, and engaged in the manufacture of soap. In 1871 established a meat business that has become the largest in this section.

D. O. COUGHLIN, Esq.,

The subject of this sketch, is a native of Luzerne county. He is what is called a self-educated man; that is, he was not sent to school, but went to school, and paid his own way. He was for several years a teacher in both public and private schools. He was principal of the New Columbus Male and Female Academy five years. Subsequently he attended the National School of Oratory in Philadelphia, and later entered as a law student in the office of A. Ricketts. In 1882 he was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar. He completed the course of instruction in the Valparaiso Law School and was graduated with honors in 1884. Married soon after and took up his residence in Luzerne, Pennsylvania. Since that time he has been practicing law in this county. He served as Deputy Revenue Collector four years under Cleveland's administration, and filled the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his superiors.

C. B. SUTTON,

Was born in Exeter township, Luzerne county, on the 9th day of July, 1830. Was the son of Samuel Sutton, who was drowned in the Susquehanna river in

1842. Removed from Exeter to Kingston in 1846. Attended school at Wyoming Seminary during the years of 1848–9–50. Removed to Wilkes-Barre in 1853. Was clerk in his brother's store on North Main street until 1861, when he enlisted int he band of the Fifty-Second Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, under Colonel Henry M. Hoyt. After retiring from the army, was clerk for his brother for several years. Was elected Alderman of the Twelfth Ward of the city in 1874; re-elected in 1879 and 1884. Was elected Mayor of the city in 1886, against seven other competitors; was re-elected in 1889, running as an independent candidate against ex-Sheriff William O'Malley, Democratic candidate, and Colonel B. F. Stark, Republican candidate, and received seventy-one votes as many as the two other candidates together.

SAMUEL S. JONES

Was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Educated in the public schools. Entered the store of T. H. Jones of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and later the drug store of Millard Cyphers of Wilkes-Barre. Graduated in 1886 from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Is at the present time partner of Nat. Wolf in the only wholesale drug house in this section.

WILLIAM J. HARVEY

Was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1838. Educated at Wyoming Seminary and Princeton College. Served in the late War in the Seventh Regular Pennsylvania Reserves. President and Manager for many years of the Kingston and Wilkes-Barre Street Railroad; President of the West Side Driving Park; President of the Wyoming Valley Lace Mills; Director of the Miners' Savings Bank; member of the firm of Harvey Brothers, lumber and real estate.

J. W. RAEDER

Was born November 8, 1858, at White Haven. His parents came to Wilkes-Barre when he was but six months of age. When but seven years of age his father died, leaving him the oldest of four children. From that moment the struggle of life began. He will be recalled as the boy who could be seen on our streets every morning with his cronk beer hand-wagon, as it was in this way that he and his mother supported the family for a number of years. Various occupations were followed until he became fourteen years old, when he started out in the old *Record of the Times* Bindery, October 21, 1872, as an apprentice. April 6, 1881, he started in for himself, employing but two hands. To-day he

has the largest plant outside of the larger cities, employing twenty-four hands. His specialty is blank books of every description. He is the Recording Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Secretary of the First Presbyterian Sunday-School and a member of various other organizations.

MOSES H. BURGUNDER

Was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1854. Educated in the public schools and Wyoming Seminary. Manager of Music Hall, Wilkes-Barre; Scranton Academy of Music, and the Halls of Hazleton, Reading, Allentown and Williamsport.

G. TAYLOR GRIFFIN,

Born at Moscow, Pennsylvania. His school days were passed at Meshoppen, Pennsylvania. Commenced photography at Meshoppen; opened a gallery at Tunkhannock; came from there to Wilkes-Barre, and from there to Pittston, and in May, 1890, established with C. F. Colburn the well-known gallery, 117 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre.

CHARLES H. JACOBS,

Secretary of the Republican County Committee, is one of the best known young men in politics in Luzerne county, having been Secretary of the Third Legislative District for four years, becoming Assistant Secretary of the County Committee in 1888 and Secretary in 1891. Mr. Jacobs was born in New York city January 13, 1862, coming to Wilkes-Barre with his parents in 1867, and going thence to Plymouth in 1879, where he joined his father in the merchant tailoring business, being a cutter by profession. He is a self-made young man, having attended the public schools of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Jacobs is very popular with the young men, being an enthusiast in all things athletic, military and theatrical. He was elected President of the Central Pennsylvania Rowing Association at Sunbury in 1891; Sergeant of Company I, Ninth Regiment N. G. P., since its organization, and being Vice-President of the Plymouth Fire Department.

Rev. Prof. P. A. HUBERT

Is the pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church on Northampton street. He was born and educated in Antigua, British West Indies. For five years he held a professorship of one of Her Majesty's government schools in the

Island of Dominica, British West Indies. At the end of that time he entered the Wesleyan ministry. His sight failing him in 1884, he was sent to try the services of Dr. Knapp, the oculist of New York city. He filled two very important offices in Rochester, New York, as amanuensis in the employ of H. H. Warner and James E. Briggs, of the Lawyers' Co-Operative Publishing Company. He is well known and popular in this city and very successful in church work.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH

Of Wilkes-Barre, was established March 13, 1844, nearly forty-eight years, and consequently one of the oldest churches in the city. The present edifice is a new one, the old having given place to it six years ago. The church will be dedicated on the first of May, 1892. The present pastor is Rev. P. A. Hubert.

HENRY BLACKMAN PLUMB, Esq.,

Was born in Hanover township, Luzerne county, March 13, 1829. Educated in the common schools of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Studied law under Balemy L. Maxwell, and admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1859. Mr. Plumb is largely interested in real estate. Author of the "History of Hanover Township."

JOHN HARTWELL MULKEY

Was born at Rush, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Was educated at the Wyoming Seminary. He is in the mercantile business in West Pittston. He has written many descriptive and religious verses.

Rev. THEOPHILUS JONES,

Born in Caerphilly, South Wales, Great Britain. Baptist minister. Eighty-two years of age. Landed in New York in June, 1843. Began to preach when he was eighteen years old. He preaches still, it is said, as well as ever and with all the fervor and force of youth. His unusually long ministry has been about evenly divided among Welsh and English churches. He is a fluent, forcible and eloquent speaker, and very popular as a preacher, especially among the Welsh people. Kind, sympathetic and benevolent in a marked degree; faithful, courageous and true in all the relations of life. A resident of Wilkes-Barre for twenty years, he is universally respected here, and beloved by all who

have known him intimately; and this has always been true of him throughout his long and useful life. Thus far death has never entered his immediate household, nor that of his children. His wife and two children, D. M. Jones the attorney, and Mrs. M. Jennie Reed, and his three grand-children, two daughters and a son of D. M. Jones, are all living; and never was more faithful husband and father, nor fonder grandfather, than the venerable Rev. Theophilus Jones.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MYERS,

Chief-of-Police, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was born in that city in 1846. Educated in the public schools. Worked on his grandfather's farm until his seventeenth year. Enlisted in the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and served until the close of the War. Was a carpenter until he was appointed on the police force of Wilkes-Barre as Patrolman, and served eight years; then was appointed Chief of-Police, and has filled that position for twelve years.

Hon. ROBERT H. McKUNE

Was born in Newburgh, New York, August 19, 1823. Attended school until his thirteenth year, and then began active business life as a baker. In 1849 removed to California. Settled at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania; later at Binghamton, New York; removed to Scranton in 1862. Served in the Civil War, having charge of the advance guard on the Williamsport road, and was conspicuous as a member of the Secret Service. Entered on a general insurance business in Scranton after his return. Elected Mayor of Scranton in 1875. At the present time conducting an insurance business in Wilkes-Barre.

THOMAS C. PARKER

Was born in England, March, 1846. Came to this country during the Civil War and located at Newark, New Jersey. Later came to Wilkes-Barre. He has established one of the largest jewelry businesses in the city. He is a member of many local societies, and is very often chosen orator on public occasions. He is also a fluent writer.

EDWARD HENRY CHASE, Esq.,

Was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, February 28, 1835. Graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, 1855. Taught one year in Wells College. Came to Wilkes-Barre in 1856. Admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1859.

Went to the front with the Wyoming Light Dragoons. In 1863 married Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Adam Taylor. Appointed Postmaster of Wilkes-Barre in 1865. In 1868 was chosen Secretary and Attorney of the Borough Council; City Clerk and Attorney in 1871–72–73. Collector of Internal Revenue from 1873 until 1885.

W. P. MORGAN,

Was born in Wilkes-Barre, March 22, 1855. Beginning a business career at the age of twenty-one, has been a successful business man ever since. Is associated with J. T. Morgan, his brother, in the wholesale shoe business. The Morgan Brothers have lately opened up the large tract of land at South Wilkes-Barre known as the Lee Park tract, and have been very successful with it.

R. B. RICKETTS.

Educated at Wyoming Seminary. Commanded a battery of light artillery in the late War; promoted to Major and also Colonel of Artillery. Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1886. Director of the Osterhout Free Library. Member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Rev. PETER H. BROOKS

Was born near the city of Schenectady, New York. At the age of sixteen he united with the Presbyterian Church in that city, under the pastorate of Rev. Trumball Backus, D. D., LL.D. He attended Union College. Graduated at Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, 1864. Was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at West Milton, Saratoga county, New York, July 13, 1865. He has been nineteen years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Susquehanna, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. For fifteen years he has been Clerk in Lackawanna Presbytery. Two of these years he was Temporary Clerk, then five years Permanent Clerk, and eight years Stated Clerk, which position he still holds, in connection with his recent appointment as Presbyterial Missionary in the seven eastern counties of Pennsylvania, having his residence in Wilkes-Barre.

CHARLES DORRANCE LINSKILL

Was born in Lehman, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1840. He attended the public and select schools of Lehman and Huntsville and also assisted in the labors on the farm until sixteen years of age, when he entered a

store as a clerk. For sixteen years he was salesman, book-keeper and foreman in stores of Wyoming Valley. Since 1873 he has been constantly engaged in the newspaper business in this county. In the fall of 1880 he started the Wilkes-Barre *Telephone*, which is now a paper of large circulation and considerable influence. In 1887 Mr. Linskill made a very pleasant tour through the British Isles and France, and since his return he has published a history of his European trip in a book, entitled "In Lands Beyond the Sea," which has had an excellent sale and is very highly commended by hundreds of worthy people. We understand that he proposes to publish other works.

Dr. ALEXANDER P. O'MALLEY,

Born in Ireland, August 22, 1853. Son of James O'Malley of New Haven, Connecticut. Was educated at Seton Hall College, New Jersey, and graduated in medicine at the University Medical College of New York, March, 1875. He is second to none in the county among his brethren in the medical profession. He has been in this county since 1875, and is one of the most successful in his line. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, and resides at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

W. H. PUTNAM

Was born in the town of Hartwick, Otsego county, New York, October 15, 1854. Until he was sixteen he worked on a farm, attending district school during the winter. In the fall of 1872 he entered Hartwick Seminary with the intention of preparing for college and of taking a college course. After remaining in Hartwick Seminary for some time and preparing to enter Pennsylvania College, he entered the work of teaching in New Jersey, having, however, taught his first term at Clintonville, New York. He was principal of the school at Otego, New York, four years, during the most of which time he was a student in the law office of Hon. L. E. Bowe. While living in Otego he was elected to a Professorship in the Wyoming Seminary, having charge of the Normal Department and making a specialty of Rhetoric. In 1884, Pennsylvania College conferred upon him the degree of M. A. About this time, having determined to carry out his original plan of a college education, he was admitted to the post-graduate department of the Illinois Wesleyan University, and pursued a four years' course of history and philosophy, taking regular examinations and graduating in June, 1890, having earned two degrees, Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. In 1888 he became Principal of the Schools of West Pittston, one of the finest posi-

tions in the State. In the spring of 1891 he resigned, to enter the publishing business in New York city. Besides his educational work, he has written for educational papers and contributed to the stock of general literature. Dr. Putnam is truly a self-made man, having pushed his way to prominence through his own unaided efforts.

Dr. REESE DAVIS,

Born at Warren, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1837. Received a common school education. Prepared for college at Owego Academy and Susquehanna Collegiate Institute at Towanda, Pennsylvania. Attended Marietta College, Ohio, one year, and graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1863. Attended the Medical Department of Michigan University one year; graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1867. Located in 1867 in LeRaysville, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Removed in 1867 to Scranton and practiced there two years (at Providence). Settled in Wilkes-Barre in 1871, where he has practiced his profession ever since. Is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, of which he has been President. Is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, of which he was President in 1887. Is a member of the Lehigh Valley Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society. He is a son of David Davis and Elizabeth Davis, who were natives of Wales, and settled in Warren, Bradford county, in 1832. Married Maggie E. Williams, daughter of Philip Williams and Harriet Williams of the above place. Have four children—Maude, Walter, Harriet and Bessie.

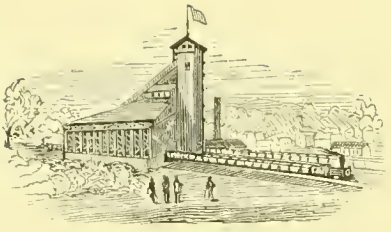
Dr. JOHN BARCLAY CRAWFORD

Was born in the town of Crawford, Orange county, New York, in 1827. His ancestors were among the pioneers of that region. His great-grandfather, James Crawford, was an officer in the Continental forces in the English and French War, and was with General Wolfe at the capture of Quebec. His grandfather, John Crawford, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution and served through the entire period of the War. His father, John Barclay Crawford, was a soldier in the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch passed the early years of his life in the usual uneventful way of a farmer's boy. When about eight years of age, his father removed to Moreland, Tioga (now Schuyler) county, New York, a short distance from the present town of Watkins. For several years he attended the common school of the district in which he resided. He subse-

quently was placed under the care of a private tutor, and afterward entered the Academy at Havana, where he remained until he began the study of medicine. He studied medicine with Dr. Wilcox of Elmira, and at the Medical Department of Columbia College, New York, and began the practice of medicine in 1850. In 1852 he married Sarah Hammond of Big Flats, New York, a descendant of one of the early settlers of Wyoming Valley. He resided at Wyoming until 1870, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre. Dr. Crawford entered the army in 1861. He was Medical Director at Camp Curtin; was Surgeon in Charge of the Military Department of St. Joseph's Hospital in Philadelphia, and was subsequently appointed Surgeon of the Fifty-Second or Old Luzerne Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, then commanded by ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt. He served in the field through the Chickahominy campaign and the siege of Charleston. In 1864 he resigned on account of sickness contracted in the military service. Dr. Crawford was one of the original members of the Luzerne County Medical Society. He is one of the oldest members of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and of the American Medical Association. He served as one of the attending physicians of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital from the time of its organization until 1890, when he resigned. He was then elected Consulting Physician of that Hospital, and still retains that position. In 1872 he was appointed Coroner of Luzerne county by Governor Geary. He now occupies the office of President of the Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensions of the Twelfth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

F. M. NEWELL,

A member of one of the oldest families in the State, was born near Canton, Pennsylvania. In 1883 established the Waverly Manufacturing Company, which became the Newell Clothing Company, Waverly, New York. In 1890 the Newell Clothing Company of Wilkes-Barre absorbed the two first corporations, with a capital stock of $20,000. T. L. Newell of Kingston, was its first President, and Lyddon Flick its first Vice-President. The capital stockhas been increased to $40,000, with Colonel G. Murray Reynolds as President.



Centenary Hall Swetland Hall Commercial Hall Union Hall Memorial Hall

WYOMING SEMINARY.

KINGSTON

A PART of Kingston is located upon a tract of land which was taken up by William Gallup, one of the original forty. This tract ran from the mountain to the river and was 434 feet in width. The old Kingston grave-yard and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western shops are upon this tract. A portion of this land is still retained by Mrs. Sophie Curtis, his granddaughter. Mr. Gallup was in the fort at Forty Fort with his family during the massacre, and assisted in breaking in the heads of the whisky barrels and emptying their contents in the river after the fight. One of Mr. Gallup's daughters married Israel Skeer, well known to the old residents of Kingston.

[The above sketch was compiled from a manuscript written by John Mulkey of West Pittston, a descendant of William Gallup.]

WYOMING SEMINARY.

THIS institution was organized in 1844. The first Board of Trustees consisted of Rev. David Holmes, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre; Lord Butler, Sharp D. Lewis, citizens of Wilkes-Barre; Rev. Lucien S. Bennett, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Kingston; Rev. Silas Comfort, Presiding Elder; Thomas Myers and Madison F. Myers, citizens of Kingston. The first building was erected by Thomas Myers, at

a cost of $4,700. Rev. Reuben Nelson, A. M., then of Gilbertsville, New York, was elected Principal, and Miss Ruth S. Ingalls, Preceptress. The Seminary was formally opened for instruction September 25, 1844, Rev. Dr. John P. Durbin, then President of Dickinson College, delivering the dedicatory address.

The first building was destroyed by fire (cause unknown), starting between the hours of twelve and one o'clock on the morning of March 15, 1853. The institution was immediately rebuilt in the form of the three Main Halls—Swetland, Commercial and Union—of the present building.

In 1866 Centenary Hall was erected and in 1887 the Nelson Memorial Hall.

Rev. Reuben Nelson, the first Principal, held the position until 1872, with the exception of one year—1863, when it was held by Rev. Y. C. Smith, A. M., who had been for a number of years the senior professor of the Institution. In 1872 Dr. Nelson was elected to the Agency of the Methodist Book Concern in New York city, and Rev. David Copeland, A. M., then President of the Hillsborough Female College in Ohio, was elected to the Principalship. Dr. Copeland held this position until November, 1882, when he resigned on account of severe illness. He died the following December, and was succeeded in the Presidency of the Institution by Rev. L. L. Sprague, the present incumbent.

The College of Business was established in connection with the Seminary in 1863. Rev. W. S. Smyth, A. M., was the first Principal. In 1868 he was followed by Rev. L. L. Sprague. In 1882 Prof. W. L. Dean, A. M., the present incumbent, was elected Principal.

The Seminary has always been favored with a good patronage. More than fifteen thousand young people have enjoyed its advantages as students. Some of these have reached very high prominence in political, professional, business and social life. It has been for more than forty years the leading educational institution in Northeastern Pennsylvania, and promises to be equally prominent in the future.

Representative Men of Kingston.

Rev. L. L. SPRAGUE, A. M., D. D.

Born December 23, 1844, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess county, New York. Educated at Wyoming Seminary. Completed a college course by private study. Degree of A. M. conferred by Alleghany College and that of D. D. by the Wesleyan University. Was Principal of LeRaysville Academy in 1865. In 1868 was elected Principal of Wyoming College of Business and in 1882 President of Wyoming Seminary. Joined the Wyoming Conference in 1874. Has been continuously teaching since 1868.

WILLIS L. DEAN,

Born in Waverly, Pennsylvania, February, 1857. Educated at Madison Academy and the Wyoming Seminary. Taught in Lowell's Commercial College, Binghamton, New York, from 1873 to 1875. Elected Professor of Penmanship in Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College in 1875, and when Dr. Sprague was elected President of the Seminary, in 1883, he was promoted to the Principalship of the Commercial College, which position he still holds.

HUGO V. STADLER

Was born in Constance, Germany. Educated at his native place and Berlin. Studied music under prominent masters and finished at Berlin. Taught music in that city. Came to the United States in 1867, and taught music in New York for three years. Came to Kingston in 1871; became Musical Director of the musical department of Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, and has filled that position successfully for twenty-one years. Under his direction the musical department of Wyoming Seminary has become one of the largest in this part of the State.

FRED. M. DAVENPORT

Was born August 27, 1866, in Salem, Massachusetts. Seventeen years ago he moved with his parents to New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and has since been a resident of this State. His course preparatory to admission to college was taken at Wyoming Seminary, from which institution he was graduated in 1885. The succeeding four years were spent in study at Wesleyan

University, Middletown, Connecticut. Since 1889 he has been engaged as instructor in Greek and Latin at Wyoming Seminary. In addition to his work as teacher, he does considerable lecturing and preaching, and is the Wyoming Conference Secretary of Epworth Leagues. The family to which he belongs is a branch of the old English Davenport stock, whence come likewise the Davenports of Plymouth.

RUFUS B. HOWLAND

Was born in Danby, Tompkins county, New York, September 15, 1851. He prepared for college at the Ithaca Academy and at Wyoming Seminary. Entering Cornell University in 1869, he graduated in 1872 with the first class that took the full course at that institution. In 1873 he was elected to the Chair of Mathematics in Wyoming Seminary, which position he still holds. From 1877 to 1881 he also taught the Natural Sciences in the same institution. In 1887 he published a volume entitled "Elements of the Conic Sections."

E. J. WOLFE

Was born at Muhlenburg, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the public schools and at Huntington Mills Academy. He has held various positions in the public schools of the valley, including principalships at Plymouth, Beach Haven and Nanticoke, and is now in charge of the Teachers' Preparatory Department of Wyoming Seminary. In addition to his duties there, he edits the State department of the *Popular Educator*, a leading educational paper. He has published four annual issues of the *Luzerne Institute*, a paper circulating largely among the educators of the State; and the "Practical Speller," an advanced work in orthography. He is quite popular as a lecturer at local Institutes, and has established a very successful summer school for teachers at Wyoming Seminary.

JOHN H. RACE,

A native of Pennsylvania, was born March 10, 1862. Being the son of a Methodist minister, his early education was much interrupted by the periodical removals from place to place. When but a lad of fifteen he began earning his own livelihood, being engaged as a clerk in a general dry-goods and grocery store. Later he was employed as a clerk in the post-office at Tunkhannock, the county-seat of Wyoming. From this place he entered Wyoming Seminary. During his preparatory school years he supported himself by keeping the books of the institution. Graduating from the Seminary in 1886, he entered the Col-

lege of New Jersey at Princeton. Took the full classical course, and graduated from College in June, 1890. In March of the same year he was admitted as a probationer to the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and appointed to Island Heights, New Jersey. During the summer of 1890 he was elected to the Department of Rhetoric in Wyoming Seminary.

CHARLES ORION THURSTON,

Born in Barre, Vermont, February 23, 1857. Graduated, with honor in chemistry, from Dartmouth College in 1884. Principal Colebrook Academy, Colebrook, New Hampshire, 1884. Principal Newport, New Hampshire, High School, 1885–6. Professor of Science and Mathematics Marston's University School for Boys, Baltimore, Maryland, 1887–8. Professor of Science Wyoming Seminary since 1889.

Rev. MANLEY S. HARD, D. D.,

Is forty-eight years old. He was born in New York. Was graduated from Syracuse University and was President of the Alumni Association for two or three terms. He has been Pastor of Methodist Episcopal Churches in New York State as follows: First Church of Ilion; Centenary Church, Syracuse; First Church, Ithaca; Presiding Elder of Elmira District; Hedding Church, Elmira; First Church, Canandaigua; Centenary Church, Binghamton, and now Presiding Elder of Wyoming District. He was a member of the General Conference in 1884 and 1888, and one of the Secretaries of both bodies. He is at present Secretary of the Wyoming Conference, and has been doing that kind of work for twenty years. He is also a Trustee of Syracuse University; Wyoming Conference Seminary, and a Manager of the New York State Custodial Asylum for Feeble Minded Women. His present residence is Kingston, his first living in Pennsylvania.

CHARLES GRAHAM, Sr.,

Born in the village of Crossford, Fifeshire (County of Fife), Scotland, April 15, 1834. Served an apprenticeship at the machinist trade there. Left Scotland for the United States, September, 1853. On landing found work at the Rogers Locomotive Works, Paterson, New Jersey. After remaining there a few months, left there and went to work for the Erie Railroad at Piermont on the Hudson; remaining here only a short time; returning to the Rogers Locomotive Works;

leaving this Company again and hieing to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, starting to work for them in their Scranton Shops, January 4, 1855, under Watts Cooke, who had been appointed Master Mechanic only a few months previous, the Company at this time having eighteen locomotives and fifty miles of single track from Scranton to Great Bend. After working in the shops and acting as extra locomotive engineer for a short time, was appointed General Foreman until the fall of 1864, when he was appointed Master Mechanic of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Under his administration various changes and improvements were made. In 1883, when the Buffalo Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was started he was made Master Mechanic of this Division, in connection with his duties at Kingston. After getting the shops completed and everything established in his department, and owing to the increased duties falling on him, his health not permitting this, he was relieved from the Buffalo Division, but still remaining in charge at Kingston. June 1, 1886, he was appointed Master Mechanic of the Main Line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western system, with headquarters at Scranton. He has been in continuous service for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad since January, 1855, though not in active duty at present on account of ill health. He was a charter member of Kingston Masonic Lodge, No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons, also a member of the Master Mechanics' Association since its organization in 1868. He was succeeded at Kingston by his son, Charles Graham.

Rev. F. von KRUG,

Born in Darmstadt, Germany, 1850. Educated in the schools of the same city. Attended school one year at Heidelberg. Came to this country in 1869. Preached at Bloomingburg, Ohio, seven years. Came to Kingston in December, 1886, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM LOVELAND

Was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1821. He was the second son of Elijah and Mary Buckingham Loveland, whose families were among the Puritans who came to Connecticut about 1630. He received his education in the old Academy on Main street, Kingston, and at Dana's Academy in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Loveland has always been a farmer. At his father's death he assumed control of the family homestead in Kingston. He has aided to develop and sustain the most important local interests. As a business man he has ever been active and prominent. He has been for years an officer and member of the

Presbyterian Church. Mr. Loveland identified himself with the Republican party at its organization and has been deeply interested in its progress to the present time, although never an active politician. In 1856 he married Lydia Hurlbut of Arkport, New York, a granddaughter of Christopher Hurlbut, a surveyor well known in the Wyoming Valley in the pioneer days and a native of Connecticut.

CHARLES GRAHAM, JR.,

Was born at Scranton, Pennsylvania. Son of Charles Graham, for many years Master Mechanic of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western shops at Kingston. Mr. Graham was educated at Wyoming Seminary and Lehigh University. Became Foreman of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western shops at Kingston in 1883; General Foreman in 1886; Master Mechanic in 1891. Mr. Graham began working at the trade of machinist in 1876, and at thirty years of age he became Master Mechanic. He is Past Master of Kingston Masonic Lodge.

FRANK HELM,

Son of Oliver Helm, was born in Kingston August 7, 1816. Educated in private schools in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and graduated from the old Academy in Kingston, Pennsylvania. Moved to Wilkes-Barre in 1823, and removed to Kingston in 1831. Went in the cabinet business with his brother. In 1858 purchased the farm where he now resides.

JOHN D. HOYT,

Born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1819. Son of Ziba Hoyt and Nancy Hurlbut Hoyt. Brother of ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt, Elizabeth (wife of Abram H. Reynolds), and Anne (wife of Rev. Charles Corss). Lived in Kingston all his life. For many years Trustee and Elder in the Presbyterian Church. Father of Anne Elizabeth (wife of George Shoemaker), Martha (wife of Dr. Frederic Corss), Abram G. Hoyt, Augusta Hoyt, Edward E. Hoyt, Esq., and Henry M. Hoyt, Jr., Esq.

ADAM CLARK LAYCOCK

Was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1826. Entered Wyoming Seminary the first year that institution was opened. Was a wheelright and followed other employment, and in 1866 moved to Shickshinny and assumed

charge of the Salem Coal Company's store for five years. Moved to Kingston in 1876 and was employed in Edwards & Company's store. Traveled for Chapin & Pringle, marble firm. Deputy Warden of Luzerne County Prison for two years and elected Warden in 1887. Established with Mr. Chapin the firm of Laycock & Chapin, marble and granite business, in Kingston. Was a candidate before the Convention of Luzerne county for Sheriff. Mr. Laycock has taken an active part in Luzerne county politics.

ELLIOTT R. MORGAN

Was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Educated at Sunbury and Danville, Pennsylvania. Assistant Postmaster at Danville for seven years. Became Secretary of the Kingston Coal Company in 1882. Has been a member of the Kingston Town Council, and officer in the Masonic Lodge and Knights Templar.

FREDERICK BARHAM MYRES

Was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, on the old Myres estate, part of which estate has been held by the family since the original grant by the government to Lourant Myres for services during the Revolution. His mother is a granddaughter of Thomas Bennett. Mr. Myres was educated at the Wyoming Seminary and Barymore Seminary. Mr. Myres is a farmer.

HENRY KUNKLE, M. D.,

Was born at New Ringgold, Pennsylvania. Educated in the public schools and State Normal School at Kutztown, Pennsylvania; graduated from Lafayette in 1887. Studied medicine with Dr. Wenger at Reading. Graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore in 1889. Practiced in Brooklyn, New York. Removed to Kingston in 1889. Member of the Luzerne and Lehigh and State Medical Societies. Received the degree of A. M. from Lafayette College in 1890.

P. BUTLER REYNOLDS

Was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Son of C. W. Reynolds, well known in the valley in his day. His mother was a daughter of Pierce Butler, descendant of Zebulon Butler, commander at the Massacre. Mr. Reynolds was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and at Wyoming Seminary at Kingston.

Was surveyor of Luzerne county from 1874 to 1875, and is well known as a Mining and Civil Engineer. At the present time is senior member of the insurance firm of Reynolds & Company of Wilkes-Barre.

ALANSON B. TYRRELL,

Born in Watertown, Connecticut, on June 8, 1833. Was educated in the public schools of that place. Learned his trade as carpenter and joiner in Waterbury, Connecticut. Came to Wyoming, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1855, and began building breakers in 1857 through the Anthracite coal field, and is the most extensive breaker builder in the United States. He moved to Kingston in the year 1874, where he now resides. Was married in the year 1855 to Miss Susah S. Marks of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, formerly of Waterbury, Connecticut. Has served his borough as Councilman and School Director. Has four children—Esther M., studying medicine at Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia; Jennie M. (Mrs. C. E. Roat), resident of Kingston; Fred. W., resident of Wilkes-Barre, an accountant and also in the grocery business in Kingston; B. Frank, resident of Kingston, an accountant and grocer in Kingston.

C. W. BOUGHTON

Was born in Newbury, Orange county, New York. Educated in the public schools. Came to Kingston, Pennsylvania, in 1849, and established his present business of Carriage Making and Blacksmithing. Has served the Borough of Kingston as School Director, Assessor, Town Council, and other offices.

RALPH B. VAUGHN

Was born at Wyalusing, Pennsylvania. Educated in the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary. Telegraph Operator for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at the present time Freight and Coal Agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Kingston.

CLINTON W. BOON

Was born in Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1832. Educated in the public schools. Became a Carpenter and Builder. Moved to Arkansas. Enlisted as a private in September, 1861, and served four years, being promoted a Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant; in 1864

was promoted Captain, and the last year of the War was commander of a battalion, and was mustered out of service September, 1865. Returned to Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1875 moved to Kingston. In 1877 was elected Justice of the Peace of that town.

CALVIN DYMOND

Was born in Exeter township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1837, and attended the township schools. Became a clerk in Exeter. Engaged in farming, and in 1868 opened with Mr. Lewis, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, the meat stand of Dymond & Lewis. Served four terms as Town Councilman and three years as Assessor. In 1887, with Mr. Lewis, built Dymond & Lewis Hall. He deals in and owns considerable real estate, and takes an active part in borough affairs.

JAMES D. EDWARDS

Was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1862. Moved to Plymouth and later to Kingston, Pennsylvania. Educated in the public schools of Plymouth. Entered the office of the Kingston Coal Company in 1879, and is now paymaster. Mr. Edwards lives in Edwardsdale. Has been School Director for four years, and takes an active part in local affairs.

HERMAN C. MILLER

Was born at Leipsig, Germany. Educated in the schools of that city. Came to this country in 1847, and has been in the Furniture and Undertaking business for forty years. Served in the War of the Rebellion over three years in the Fifty-Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Colonel Hoyt's Regiment). He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Volunteers' Association of the Fifty-Second Regiment, and has served as President of the Tri-County Funeral Directors' Association and Vice-President of the State Association, and as School Director and Town Councilman of Kingston borough.

W. L. MYLES,

The subject of this sketch, is a typical Cambro-American, having first seen the light of day at Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales, April 25, 1848. His father had to toil hard to procure the means of support, but by practicing economy and diligence, the parents were enabled to give their son the benefit of a few years'

education in the parish school. At the tender age of eleven years he was apprenticed to the dry-goods business at The Cloth Hall, in his native town, and followed that business until, with his parents, he emigrated to America in the spring of 1867, and settled with them at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. In 1869–70 he was employed by the Morris Run Coal Company as weighmaster, and 1870–74 we find him as book-keeper in the employ of Connell & Company, Meadow Brook Colliery, Scranton, and Co-Operative Store, Hyde Park. He then returned to Johnstown, (having married in 1870 to Miss M. Llewellyn of that ill-fated town,) and opened a grocery establishment. He was afterward employed at "The Checkered Front," Pittsburgh, from which city, in 1877, he came to Wilkes-Barre and entered the employ of D. C. Jeremy, where he remained until 1885, when he accepted a position of trust and great responsibility with Edwards & Company of Kingston, which position he has held up to the present time, where he may be found trusted and respected by his employers. He does not confine himself to the pressing demands of his business, in the discharge of which he is most capable, but delights to aid in the promotion of every good cause that has for its object the elevation of his fellow men. The Young Men's Christian Association elected him as their first President, which position he filled for nearly eighteen months.

CHRISTIAN BACH

Was born in Rhoden, F. Waldack, April 10, 1850. Was educated in his native town. Learned the trade of Tailor at home. Spent several years in Frankfort-on-the-Main and Wiesbaden. Came to the United States in 1871. Came to Kingston in 1875 and established his present business of Merchant Tailoring. Mr. Bach was the originator of the Electric Light, Heat and Power Company of that place and is its President. One of the originators of the Kingston Young Men's Christian Association, and has taken an active interest in all borough and church matters.

MICHAEL GARRAHAN,

The subject of this sketch, was born in what is now a part of Plymouth borough, July 4, 1848. In 1860, with his father, he removed to what is known as the "Avondale Farm," where the next twenty years of his life was spent. In the year 1869 he married Miss Maggie B. Hutchison, a person of considerable intellectual attainments and more than ordinary spirituality of mind. For the next ten years both were actively engaged in home mission work, as far as other

duties would allow. Owing to the failing health of his wife and family, a change of residence become a necessity. Mr. Garrahan removed to Kingston in 1880, where he now resides.

CHARLES S. TURPIN

Was born in Ohio. Came to Kingston, Pennsylvania, in his youth, and was educated in the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary. Was a Surveyor for five years, and in the mercantile business until he established his harness business on Railroad street, which he still conducts in connection with the real estate business. He served in the Army of the Potomac in Company D, 143d Regiment, for one year.

GEORGE DANA KINGSLEY

Was born at Blakely, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1858. Was educated in the common schools at Scranton and at Whitestown Seminary, near Utica, New York. Was employed as weighmaster for a number of years, and later as Foreman of Avondale Colliery, which position he now holds. He is a member of Kingston Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Shekinah Royal Arch Chapter, and Dieu le Veut Commandery. Now resides in Kingston.

ANEURIN EVANS

Was born at Summit Hill, Pennsylvania, in 1855. Son of Rev. D. E. Evans, M. D. Educated in the public schools. Graduated from Wyoming Seminary in 1872, and the Commercial College in 1873. Learned the drug business in Plymouth, Pennsylvania. In 1877 established the present drug firm of Evans & Son, Railroad street, in Kingston.

D. H. LAKE, M. D.,

Born in England in 1863. Came to Youngstown, Ohio, in 1872, and thence to Scranton in 1878. Entered Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, remaining three years, when he returned to Scranton and took up the study of medicine in connection with teaching. Graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, April, 1885. Entered the Philadelphia (Blockley) Hospital as a resident physician, where he remained fourteen months; then in November, 1886, located in Kingston and Edwardsville, where he has since practiced his profession. His

father, Rev. Lot Lake, was for eight years pastor of the Congregational Church at Scranton. He is now located in Knoxville, Tennessee, as pastor of the Knoxville Congregational Church. Married in December, 1889.

EDWARD E. ROSS,

Born at Tuscarora, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1855. On arriving at legal age, was sent to the public schools; attended regularly until old enough to pick slate in the breaker, after which attended school during idle time and in the coldest part of the winter. Commenced teaching at the age of fifteen years, and followed the profession until 1885, teaching in the counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland, Union and Luzerne. From 1885 to 1887 established a lucrative drug business at Luzerne. Was then appointed Outside Foreman for the Northwest Coal Company, Limited, at Carbondale, Pennsylvania. Resigned this position in 1889; returned to Luzerne county and re-entered the profession of teaching. Was a candidate for the County Superintendency of Public Schools in 1890. Is now Principal of the Public Schools of Kingston.

GEORGE M. PACE

Was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania. Graduated from the Commercial College of Wyoming Seminary in 1881. Entered the mercantile business, dealing exclusively in teas and coffees. Moved to Kingston in 1891. Purchased the Philip Goodwin estate on which he had erected a business block. Mr. Pace deals extensively in real estate.

DAVID S. CLARK

Was born in Plains township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Attended school at West Pittston. Followed blacksmithing for twenty years. Served in the Rebellion in the Second Pennsylvania Volunteers; was in the service two years. Was Postmaster at Centermoreland, Wyoming county, and appointed Postmaster at Kingston, Pennsylvania, in 1889. Is Commander of Conyngham Post and Treasurer of the Kingston Fire Department.

ALFRED H. COON

Was born in Luzerne county. Educated in the public schools. Lived in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and became a partner with his father in building public works. Came to Kingston in 1854. Mr. Coon has filled as many contracts for

public works as any man in the State, and has never left a contract unfinished. Organized and built the Wilkes-Barre and Kingston street car line, the first T rail used on a street railroad. This was the first street car line in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Coon and his brother put the first steamboat on the Susquehanna at Wilkes-Barre, and through his influence secured an appropriation to dredge the river below Wilkes-Barre.

W. H. SHAVER,

Born in Dallas township, September 20, 1847. Received a common school education. Was mustered into the United States service August 20, 1862, as a member of Battery M, Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery. Followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac until May 25, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Took the occupation of a locomotive engineer from 1867 to March, 1887, when he went into the grocery business, where he is at present employed.

A. J. ROAT,

Was born April 20, 1833. at Light Street, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. Moved to Forty Fort in 1841 and to Kingston in 1845. Learned the blacksmithing trade in 1856. Married in 1856 to Mary Ann Gabriel. Carried on blacksmith and wagon work until 1878. Started in the hardware business, which he still continues. From a small business it has grown to be one of the largest in the valley, occupying four buildings. Has three sons who assist him in the business, besides employing six assistants. Has served as School Director, Councilman and Chief of Fire Department.

ISAAC GERHARD ECKERT,

Son of George J. Eckert, was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1858. Pennsylvania German descent on both farther's and mother's side. Graduate of Reading High School and Reading Business College. Student at Lafayette College in civil engineering course. Graduate of State School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, as an assayer. Married in Denver, Colorado, June, 1879, to Miss Lizzie Ella Smith, daughter of Levi M. Smith, formerly of Kingston. Bookkeeper and assistant cashier in the banking-house of L. J. Smith & Co. Secretary Golden City Republican Committee. Member Jefferson county, Colorado, Republican Committee. Assistant Chief Fire Department. Secretary and Treasurer Library and Reading Room Association. Manager of Golden Opera

House. Returned East in the fall of 1881. Manager of George J. Eckert's Fire Brick Works, Reading, until the fall of 1883, when he moved to Kingston. Outside Foreman of Harry E. and Forty Fort Collieries; at present book-keeper for both collieries. Secretary Forty Fort School Board. Secretary Second Legislative District Committee. Assistant Chairman Republican County Committee for Second District. Candidate for nomination for Legislature before the next Second District Convention.

LEWIS LEONIDAS ROGERS, M. D.,

Born at Huntsville, Pennsylvania. Eldest son of Dr. J. J. Rogers. Educated at the public schools, Wyoming Seminary, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland; Philadelphia Lying-in Hospital, and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated March 12, 1881. Took a post-graduate course in Gynæcology under Professors Baer and Goodell at the University of Pennsylvania. Located at Kingston in the fall of 1881, where he has been engaged in general practice ever since. He is a member of the Luzerne County, Lehigh Valley, and Pennsylvania State Medical Societies; an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene at Wyoming Seminary; one of the organizers of the Kingston Young Men's Christian Association and its Vice-President for two years. Dr. Rogers is a self-educated man, having taught in the public and graded schools for six years previous to his studying medicine.

CHESTER WILCOX

Was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania. Attended the public schools of Pittston. Has followed manufacturing of brick and building all his life, and built many of the brick buildings of Plymouth, where he lived for sixteen years. Has lived for a number of years in Kingston. His father was one of the first brick makers in the valley. Mr. Wilcox is a fine musician and gives his services free for church and local entertainments.

J. MILTON NICHOLSON

Was born in Salem, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1828. Remained on the homestead engaged in farming and school teaching until 1860, when he entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company as Agent at Hopbottom, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, at which place he was Postmaster during Abraham Lincoln's first term, his com-

mission bearing date of April 10, 1861. Came to Kingston June 6, 1865, as telegraph train dispatcher, which position he occupied until January 1, 1881, since which time he has been ticket agent at that station.

B. J. COBLEIGH, M. D.,

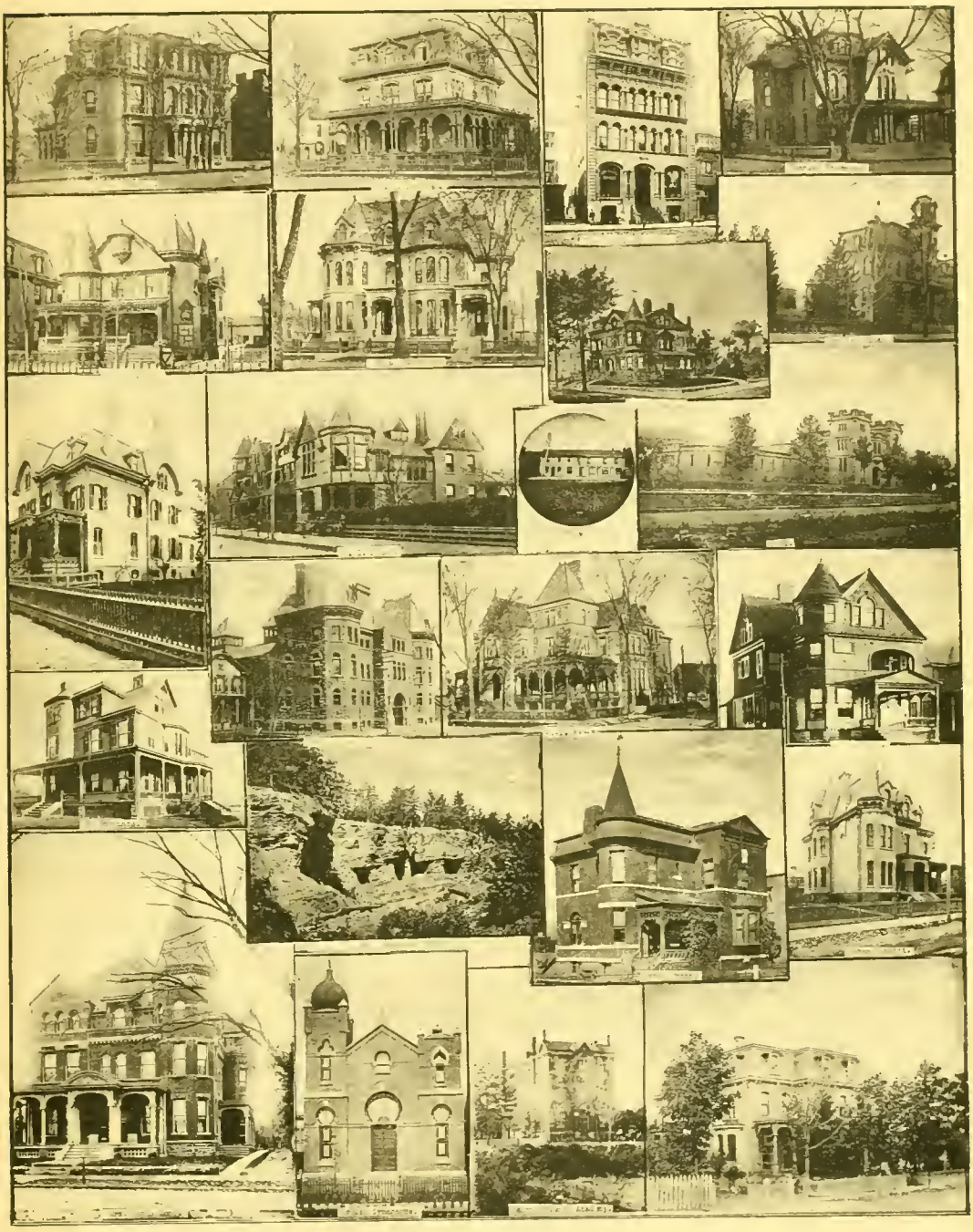
Was born near Pottsville, Schuylkill county, January 10, 1863. Educated in the public schools of Plymouth, Luzerne county, and Wilkes-Barre Academy and Bloomsburg Normal School. Studied medicine and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, class of 1883. Took a special course in eye and ear surgery, which branch of the profession he has practiced since. Married Miss Margaret Edwards, youngest daughter of Daniel Edwards, Kingston, and is now located on Market street in that town.

OSTERHOUT FREE LIBRARY.

HANNAH P. JAMES, LIBRARIAN.

IN April, 1882, by the will of the Hon. Isaac S. Osterhout, just deceased, property amounting in value to about $325,000 was bequeathed to found a free library for the benefit of the citizens of Wilkes-Barre. This gift of Mr. Osterhout's "was the result and outgrowth of long and mature thought, and based upon his perception of the dependence of the peace and prosperity of a community upon its virtue and intelligence." (*E. L. Dana, Mem. Add.*) In this purpose he had the hearty sympathy of his wife.

By the terms of the will the property was vested in a board of seven trustees: H. B. Payne, L. C. Paine, E. P. Darling, E. L. Dana, Harrison Wright, A. H. McClintock and Sheldon Reynolds, and was to be allowed to accumulate for five years before using. Fortunately, at the expiration of that time the building in which the First Presbyterian Church was worshipping, together with an ample lot of land, was in the market. Its situation and the adaptability to the needs of a library were all that could be desired, and it was purchased by the Trustees for that purpose. In April, 1887, Miss H. P. James, Librarian of the Newton Free Library of Newton, Massachusetts, was elected the Librarian of the new Library, and in August the first invoice of books was received. The work of receiving, cataloguing and arranging, thus begun, continued until January,



1889. Meantime the building was thoroughly repaired and remodelled. All the book-cases and furniture were of solid oak, and a remarkably beautiful and convenient library was achieved, at a comparatively small expense.

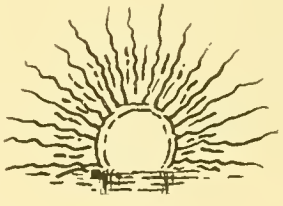
On January 28, 1889, the opening exercises were held in the new chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, and included an address by Professor Melvill Dewey, State Librarian of New York. At the conclusion of the exercises the doors of the Library were thrown open to the public, and many warm commendations of its beauty and convenience were expressed, and gratification that at last the long anticipated treasures were open to their use. On the following day the delivery of books for home use was commenced, and nearly 50,000 volumes are issued to readers yearly.

From the first, the Reference Department has been a favorite resort for all classes. The small child who can hardly turn the leaves of a book, the breaker boy who comes from a squalid home to the warmth and light of the beautiful room and spends many a happy hour over books full of pictures and stories, the school children in search of help for their daily tasks, the mechanic and the engineer, the Sunday-school teacher, and the day-school teacher, the ladies for topics is literature and art, and the clergymen for light on some knotty point; all these and many more are using this fountain of precious knowledge which has sprung up in their pathway, and their lives are all the purer and better for it. It is a perennial blessing, growing richer and of greater value the more it is used and the longer it flows. No more blessed gift can one leave to his native city or town than a good library, free to all the inhabitants thereof. The Library opened with 10,652 carefully selected volumes, and has increased at the rate of about 1,200 volumes a year, so that now, in November, 1891, it has a little more than 14,200 volumes.

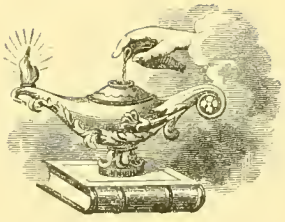
The present Board of Directors consists of H. B. Payne, A. H. McClintock, Sheldon Reynolds, Rev. Dr. F. B. Hodge, Rev. H. L. Jones, A. F. Derr, C. M. Conyngham, L. H. Taylor and H. A. Fuller.

The Wilkes-Barre Business College

HAS become one of the fixed educational institutions of our city, and is recognized as among the best of its kind in the State. It is now but four years since it was chartered, yet the number of its students is probably greater than that of any other institution of its age in the State ever has been. It is conveniently located at the corner of Market and Franklin streets, occupying all the rooms of the two upper stories over the Wyoming National Bank and adjoining building. It has a Board of Trustees composed of our leading citizens, of which Hon. C. A. Miner is President and Dr. Fred. C. Johnson is Secretary. G. L. Baldwin and A. W. Moss are principals. The Wilkes-Barre Business College was first established as a night-school by Frederick Schneider in 1885.

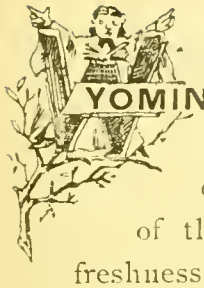


LITERATURE



Introduction.

BY W. GEORGE POWELL.



YOMING VALLEY is a name of poetical suggestiveness to all persons of literary culture. In the latter days of the remarkable poetical outburst of the beginning of this century, English bards, in their effort to retain freshness and originality, sought for subjects in the new or mysterious countries to which the attention of advanced people was then being turned. Moore sang of "Lalla Rookh," and immortalized the Vale of Cashmere; Byron found his "Corsairs" and "Laras" in Levantine life; and Campbell, to hold his own, hit upon Wyoming Valley as an excuse for displaying *his* gorgeousness of phrase and fancy. Thus, in the full panoply of a puffed *chef d'œuvre* of a popular poet, the three cantos of "Gertrude of Wyoming" sprang forth. In a literary sense, it might be said that Campbell discovered Wyoming Valley, and it is just as true that he knew as little about it as Columbus did of America after seeing San Salvador. He has given our valley the greatest advertisement it has ever had, next to the Massacre, and has put a Parnassian stamp upon it forever; but this is not due to the poetry of the poem so much as to the name of the poet; and not so much to the poet as to the newness of his theme. There is not much credit to the valley accruing from the poem; the name suited Campbell's purpose, (he accented it, by the way, on the final syllable,) and that was all he

cared for. Like "Lalla Rookh," the poem is a construction, not an inspiration. But unlike Moore, Campbell was too lazy and careless to make his imagination conform with the details of scenery and climate, as he could have learned them from books and travelers. The characters and plot are alike impossible, and the style lacks sincerity, being dominated by the spirit of Pope. The best feature of the poem, as we see it in the strong light of realism to-day, is the verbal beauty of its verse. It is little read now, but will long be known in Philistia by reason of its reputation when first published.

Enough poetry and verse have been written on Wyoming Valley since Campbell's time to fill a good-sized volume. The greatest name in American literature that has given us the honor of an acquaintance with his muse, is Fitz-Greene Halleck. Evidently led by the "Gertrude," he visited Wilkes-Barre, and gave vent to his experience in twelve well-turned Spenserians, full of broad sarcasm and humorous cynicism at Campbell's expense. Mrs. Sigourney, also, says something about us in her works. As for our native writers who have apostrophized their home, their name is legion. Concerning the varying abilities of these writers, readers may judge for themselves from the selections of their work given in the following pages.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the poem of Wyoming yet remains to be written. Mere sentiment, which has been the parent of all verse on the subject hitherto, must give place to a passion more dignified before there can be produced a lasting and truthful poem worthy of its undeniable beauty and romance.

Literature of Wyoming Valley

EDITOR'S NOTE.

The following collection of the poetical productions of our local writers is only representative, and simply hints at the wealth and beauty of Wyoming Valley Literature. There are many fine prose writers among us, such as Judge D. L. Rhone, Mrs. Rhone, Judge G. M. Harding, Mrs. E. R. Mayer, Miss Edith Brower, Mrs. Ulmsted *nee* Moore, Mrs. Juniata Salisbury Marcy, C. Ben. Johnson, Dan. L. Hart the dramatist, and many others.

JOHN T. DOYLE, M. D.,

An eminent physician and surgeon, is well known as a lecturer and a wit and a brilliant writer; highly educated and has traveled extensively. Was born of Irish parents, who gave him a thorough education. Contributed to the *Saturday Review* in England and the *Irish Industrial Magazine* and was literary and art correspondent from Australia from 1863 to 1865 for the *London Illustrated News*.

IN THE SHADOWS.

I stand in the silence that death has made,
By the side of my loved one's tomb,
And fondly fancy, her phantom shade
Is blent with the shadows that fall and fade
O'er the grass-grown grave, where we mourning laid
All the pride of her earthly bloom.

The flowers and buds that in death's dark day
We wreathed on her robe of rest,
Seem springing to life from her shroud of clay,
And nod in a wistful and meaning way,
As though thro' their forms she would fain convey
A sign to my sadful breast.

The anthem'd winds that around me sing,
Are surely her spirit voice;
For they move like the breath of an angel's wing,
As it used to do when 't was wont to ring
Thro' my raptured soul, and went caroling
To bid me in love rejoice.

The silken leaves, with their rustling sound,
Strew softly the moss-clothed clay;
And silvery grasses array the ground,
As tho' e'en the earth she had meetly gowned,
To welcome my steps to her lowly mound—
To her home in the shadows grey.

'T is sweet to draw thus a balm for woe,
From the shadow-land's dole so dread;
And to feel that fancy's enlivening glow,
Like distant sun as it shines on snow,
Blends with our sorrows, to kindly throw
In sheen o'er the dust of the dead.

O shrouds! and sorrows! and stillness deep!
I thank ye, that after all
Ye yield me my love in the winds that creep,
In the fragrant leaves that around me heap,
In the blossoms that waken and buds that sleep,—
In the shadows that fade and fall.

THE VOICE OF THE WANDERING WIND.

There's a sympathy waked in my breast when I hear
The voice of the wandering wind;
For in days of my childhood my thoughts loved to veer
With the wantoning wind in its restless career,
And in fancy I saw wondrous spirits appear
In the skirts of the wonderful wind.

To me, in its fiercest and wrathfulest tone,
There was meaning and beauty of form;
As it wandered o'er earth with unloosened zone,
Defiant, untamable, gloomy, unknown—
'T was an aerial Ishmael, shunned and alone,
And outcast wind brooding in storm.

As it rose like a giant to rival the might
Of the thunder's imperial roar—
A towering phantom, it loomed on my sight,
With shaggy clouds bearded, and clothed like night,
And it shook its fierce wings in the bolt's lurid light,
While its warring notes rolled o'er and o'er.

When it breathed thro' soft meadows and soughed thro' tall trees,
'T was music, low, sweet, undefined,
And it sung like the humming of myriads of bees,
Or the boom from the deep sounding send of far seas,
Till my thoughts fell in love with its ravishing glees,
And eloped with the eloquent wind.

But not always my fancy was free to compare
The wind with such earth-born change;
There was mingled at times with the others a share
Of that "voice from the burning bush," lofty as air,
And I trembled within, overawed, as it were
By a feeling unspeakably strange.

And a deep diapason of concord burst bond,
With the mighty wind's chorus of song—
'T was as some disembodied voice making respond
To the voice of the Infinite calling beyond—
Like the sound of the spreading of wings that belonged
To an angel host rising in throng.

And my spirit uplifted was tempted to soar
On winged winds to the heavenly hight;
For a moment I stood by "the beautiful shore,"
'T was a glimmer of light, a bright fancy—no more;
Then away to the depths, to the gloom as before,
With vagrant winds roaming the night!

Ever thus did my youth, with its fancyings free,
Lend my soul to the wind as it sung;
Whether eagle-like soaring in loftiest key,
Or dove-like soft cooing, 't was all one to me;
I was bent to its moods, I was moved as a tree,
By the wind as it settled or swung.

Ah! me, times have changed, winds still restlessly blow
And marshal their sounds in my ears;
But they fan not my fancy again to aglow,
And my thoughts are dull thoughts that reluctantly flow;
All the glad winds that sung to my heart long ago
Are sobbing winds, rainful of tears.

Loved forms still ride in the skirts of the gale,
As it wanders resistlessly past;
But they show to me dimly and spectrally pale,
And beckon me to them as if thro' a veil,
Whilst a dying wind broods on my soul with its wail—
I'm a broken reed bent by its blast.

THE CLAIMS OF THE BELLS.

A METAPHORICAL JINGLE.

The church bells from steeples are ringing their chimes,
Bing, bong;
A reverent, resonant, wrangle in rhymes;
And the vibrant air, humming in sonorous waves,
Breaks in musical surf thro' the aisles and the naves,
Baptizing the echoes in sanctified staves.
Ding, dong.

How the sounds, as they float on the wings of the wind—
Bing, bang—
Embody as 't were and bring forth to my mind
Tintinabulous messengers sent to collect
The stray sounds of Christendom into a sect,
Harmonizing the chosen as—truly elect;
Cling, clang.

And sweet to one's heart as it is to one's ear—
Bim, bam—
'Mid the world's belligerent tumult to hear
Sounds appealing to cents, asking discord to stay
And list while the Bell-fry admonish and prey
That the tolls may be gathered to one fold alway;
Flim, flam.

Each bell as it swings in its dome campanile
So—high,
Pitches sounds in a lofty self-sanctified style,
Religiously tonev as if to imply, [fry;
The "More holy than thou" at the other bell-
On the which all the rest, bellow forth in reply
You—lie.

In all matters profane such discordance would
Rang, clang— [show—
A certain old gentleman's work from below;
But wondrous to tell! when divines make the laws,
And sects-tone the regular bell-ringer claws
The rope that swings open old bel-zebub's jaws,
Swing-swang;

The choice variations on discord are made,
Bang, bang,
A means of atonement to further and aid,
In bringing sweet har-money into the fold
(Of the garments) of those, who like Aaron of old
Hem their kirtles with bells of Rabinical mould,
Whang, whang.

And they ne'er interrupt the grand dulcet refrain
Bong, bing,
Of the chorus of bells if they feel in the vane;
For let this one ring in or let that one ring out,
Or another ring-cling over roof-tree, or spout,
Or together bell-mouth in a clapper-claw rout—
Clong, cling.

They all with an orthodox voice of their own,
Sing, song, [phone:
Alliterate something like this through their
"*Believers believe me by God! I belong*
To the church with the only true sanctified gong,
I'm the only one right, all the others are
Ding, dong. [*wrong.*"

Ah me! is it fancy or reason unstrung,
Bing, bang,
That makes me imagine each bell puts its tongue
Derisively out as it gets a good swing,
And wags it at those who are caught by its ring,
Whilst some crafty ecclesiarch pulls on the
Fling, flang. [string?

My conjecturing powers, I sadly confess,
Sing, song, [guess
Are too much rattle-banged by the bells e'er to
Which is right, or which wrong, but where jangles abound [found,
I, perhaps, may conclude on a theme so pro-
That the claim of each bell is most strikingly—
Ding, dong. [*sound*,

JOHN S. McGROARTY

Was born and educated in this valley. He is a young man whom all admire and respect, whose friends are legion, who, by force of character, intelligence and untiring energy, is as well and as favorably known as any young man in this section. Has been a teacher, editor, and is now Treasurer of this county. He has written many fine poems and prose articles. They are not only good art, but a mirror of the many admirable qualities of the writer. His volume of poetry, issued in 1886, entitled "The Poets and Poetry of Wyoming Valley," is the only collection of valley poetry ever published.

A LOST FRIEND.

She was a maiden sweet and true,
No purer is the summer's dew
Than was the thought she'd speak;
Oh, dark her eye was and her hair,

From out a close walled city's way
She came to spend a summer's day
Amid the peaceful homes
That stand the healthful hills among,

But never lily grew more fair,
Than was her brow and cheek.

And then it was my lot, full oft,
To clasp her hand so small and soft,
And hear her gentle speech,
And tell her each romantic tale
That hovered over hill and dale,
Where'er her gaze might reach.

Oh, sweet that summer was to me;
How happy did I grow to see
Her pale cheek softly show
That kisses from our valley's breeze,
And rambles 'mong her hills and trees,
Could bring again health's glow.

And then how hard to say farewell,
To break affection's happy spell,
And speak each other's name;
And tell of all the joys we'd known,
And the dear friendship that had grown,
Between us since she came.

Back to her home she went, and I
Think of her still, and think and sigh;
For that sweet face no more
Will see Wyoming's vale and skies,
While the dark lustre of her eyes
Grow happy, gazing o'er.

Where, in its grandeur fair and strong,
The Susquehanna roams.

They took her to the city's ways,
Back where disease in grimness stays,
With all its sickly care:
And so it was that from her brow
Fled the soft color and the glow
Wyoming had left there.

Ah, nevermore can city din
Throb in thy temples, Florence Lynn,
Cold is thy pale cheek now:
Ruthless, the chilly reaper, Death,
Has blown his dead'ning, fatal breath,
Upon thy sweet, pale brow.

Florence! forever fare-thee-well,
My grief 't were vanity to tell—
You ne'er can hear my sighs;
You never now can know how dear
Were you to him who shed the tear
Whene'er these memories rise.

I know that now the spring-tide air
Blows o'er thy grave in Delaware.
And yet the dream will come
That faithful to thy promise made,
The footsteps that once hither strayed,
Here once again will roam.

THERON G. OSBORNE,

(TOM ALLEN,)

Was born at Lake Wynola, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools and Wyoming Seminary. For several years he was engaged in newspaper work, the greater part of which was done on the *Wilkes-Barre Leader*. He is now principal of the public schools at Minooka. As a writer he is a master of the various forms of verse, has an extensive and well chosen vocabulary, and his inspiration is drawn from the living present and nature. His poems are delicate, refined, often subtle as well as strong. They are neither passionate nor sensational, but full of the warmth, richness and beauty of true poetic feeling.

THE SLATE PICKERS.

Out of the rattle and roar and boom,
Clash and clang and rumble,
Grinding of wheels and fret and fume,
Culm of the chutes and the blackened room,
Night-elves wriggling out of gloom,
The breaker urchins tumble.

Glad of their freedom who can doubt?
On with tremendous gabble
From night within to light without,
Swinging their cans with laugh and shout—
Kick and clatter, rant and rout,
Oh! what a noisy rabble!

Up the street with scurry and din,
Iron-clad boots in riot,
Dancing a jig or barking a shin,
Doubly smutted on lip and chin,
Silhouettes of fantastic grin,
Charging on peace and quiet.

Droller specimens never were yet,
Never a troupe more merry.
Youth and maturity strangely met
In an aptness for toddy, a game or a bet,
A quid, a "cuss" or a cigarette,
A caromel or a cherry.

Looking for jewels? here in the rough,
Grist of Toil's own grinding,
Sturdy and staunch whate'er the rebuff,
Giving a kick in exchange for a cuff,
Gnarled and twisted, knotted and tough—
Diamonds for the finding.

Strength that will rise to mountain height,
Impulse giving and sharing,
Firmness to stand in the face of might,
Courage to dare for the true and the right—
Mettle to temper the front of the fight
With many a noble daring.

VIOLETS.

Like the clear-toned trill of a singing bird,
'Mid a clang or discordant voices heard,
Came through the din of the noisy street
The childish accents, rippling sweet,
"Violets!"
"Violets!"

A timid form, a tattered gown,
Free, flowing hair of softest brown,
And eyes as rich in their azure hue
As the dainty gems held up to view—
Violets,
Violets.

Ah, who could fail, with saddened mind,
To chide himself, to chide mankind,
For social evils that have made
Such holy symbols stock in trade—
Violets!
Violets!

HER WEDDING DAY.

O tender grass! with dewy jewels laden,
Red-gold in the morning ray,
You ne'er clad earth so rich for foot of maiden,
As for my feet to-day.

Stately moss rose, queen in thy modest dressing,
Bending above my way,
You never breathed so dear, so pure a blessing
As you breathe on me to-day.

Sweet-throated bird of olden oak and leaning,
Thy love-impassioned lay
Was never fraught with so divine a meaning
As 't is for me to-day.

Blithe bee, fleet-loitering blooming hill and hollow,
On honied quest alway,
My spirit never was so bent to follow
And sip as 't is to-day.

O blade and bloom and bird and bee! o'erflowing
With joy and love for aye,
How could you fail to set my bosom glowing?
For this is my wedding day.

THREE YANKEE FAIRIES.

In a cavern mysterious,
Wonderful, curious,
Stalactite, stalagmite on ceiling and floor
Dwell three little fairies
As blithe as canaries
Who dance all day long on an echoing shore.

And over and under,
An ominous thunder
Reels through their retreat from some turbulent clime
Till you'd think in its antic,
'T would render them frantic,
Their ears are so keen to the touches of time.

But the thunderbolt's clamor,
Its fury and glamor,
Ne'er ripple the mirth of this pert little band.
For, when the bolts whistle,
Each catches a missile,
And fashions it into a magical wand.

Their dress is romantic;
Caps, three-cornered, antique,
White vests with red trousers, and jackets of blue;
And no beings ever
Had such magic; no, never!
But here is an inkling of what they can do:

Is a heart to be captured?
Delighted, enraptured,
Away o'er the meadows and clover-bloom sweet,
Where the maiden reposes,
Then from perfume of roses [plete.
They weave a sure web, and the work is com-

And if they want riches,
These gay little witches, [join;
They hie where the bright fountains bubbling
A motion—each bubble
Has grown to a pebble,
A touch, and each pebble 's a jingling coin.

Then in revel delirious,
Regal, imperious, [ring,
With gold-spangled trappings that glisten and
In derision they 'd pinion,
The æsthete for a minion,
And dance in high jest on the nose of a king.

Is fame their desire?
They have but to require, [feet.
And the mountain-born echo lies tame at their
Again at their willing,
With obedience thrilling,
It is off and forever their names to repeat.

And if they would gain
Fame ultra-mundane—
A word—winged monsters the stars to explore;
Once more of their magic,
(And oh, 't would be tragic,) [four.
They might drive this world like carriage and

And these three little fairies,
As blithe as canaries,
Who, in all that they wish, are so certain to win,
Triumvirate, pranky,
Are decidedly Yankee, [Chin.
And their practical titles are Cheek, Lip and

THE PATCHES ON HIS COAT.

Long purses do not always sport
The highest kind of hat,
Nor fine clothes always indicate
A bank account that's fat;
And your judgment of your neighbor
Will sometimes be remote,
By adverse calculations
On the patches of a coat.

Oh, the patches, big and little,
Placed on crosswise, up and down,—
The worsted on the shoddy,
The green upon the brown,—
The dainty ones that, stitched with care,
Such loving hands denote—
There are lessons for the learning
In the patches of a coat!

See that school boy coming yonder,
Bravely through the battling snow!
Basket swinging, tippet flying,
And with cheek and eye aglow.
Ah, what scenes of joy and comfort
In his home-turned vision float!
You can tell it by the patches—
Dainty patches on his coat.

Mark you, too, that young mechanic,
Striding onward through the mart,
There is vigor in his bosom
And courage in his heart.
Would you know a wife's devotion?
You may read it where she wrote,
All unconscious, in the stitching
Of the patches on his coat.

Take the laborer or tradesman,
Miner grim, or weary swain,
Read the story of the patches,
And the owner's life is plain;
Husband, wife—one to the other—
Worth a fortune or a groat,
Love and joy, neglect and sorrow,
In the patches of a coat.

D. M. JONES, Esq.

The subject of this sketch, was born in New York city, September 2d, 1843. Graduated from the Scranton High School, and also at the University at Lewisburg, now Bucknell College, Pennsylvania, a member of the class of '67. Took the degree of Master of Arts in 1870, on which accasion he read a poem before

the Alumni Society. In 1880, he was the chosen poet of the literary society of his Alma-Mater and recited a poem, written by him for the occasion, on William Lloyd Garrison. He has written considerable verse, much of which was published in the metropolitan press, and many hundreds of lines in the leading columns of the Boston *Pilot*. But all this was the work of his leisure hours A lawyer by profession, he has been actively engaged in the practice of law for twenty years. With a mind, in reality, better adapted to the law than to literature, his ability and general equipment as a lawyer has been, perhaps, too much lost sight of by reason of his popularity as a poet. Lippincott & Company issued his first volume of verse, entitled "Lethe and Other Poems," in 1882, and is now preparing a second volume for publication. Has been at various times the chosen poet of the Grand Army on Decoration Day, of the Robert Emmet Anniversary, was the orator Decoration Day in 1891, at Forty Fort, and the orator of the Grand Army exercises at Music Hall, Decoration Day, 1892.

LOVE'S WOUNDS.

Life the first-born of Eden's bowers, Death Last,
And Love that came beetwen—Mysterious Three;
O Life and Death, at last on which of ye
Shall blame of Love, unkindest hurt be cast?
All located there, and every sorrow passed.
Whose pitying hand, whose balsam-dropping tree
Left for those wounds and all that misery
The sweetest cordial? Death's the iconoclast?
Oh! Life, I fear, Love at the Last will say
That thou, not Death, didst him severely smite
And tell how, when he faint and bleeding lay
By Time's roadside, Death softened at the sight,
And decently enwrapping them in white
Took all the soreness from his wounds away.

BURIED LOVE'S EPITAPH.

Kind words, warm as Love's heart, Love's Living breath,
In marble cold and white: O subtle flame
Within whose charmed circle one dear name
Defeateth the devouring jaws of death!
Not heeding what the night wind muttereth,
Smiling thro' storm and sunshine just the same,
In this love shelter, more secure than fame,
Content with what surviving Love's heart saith
The marble's time-swept snow may drift away.

IONE H. KENT,

Was born in California, and now resides at Waymart, Pennsylvania. She is a graduate of the Art League, of New York city. She was one of the art critics

for the *World* and *Express*. Her poems have appeared in most of the leading periodicals of the country. She has made some fine translations of Heine's poems from the German.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Far out like snowy-winged butterflies
The sails flash white in the sun,
And the waves roll in but they bring no word
From the ships they meet, one by one.

The waves roll in with their tawny hues,
Blendings of green where an opal dies
Threaded with gold and a mocking light
Like the depths of a siren's eyes.

Only thy murmur a message brings,
O sea, from the outward bound
To comfort the lonely they leave on shore
And the comfort with sorrow is crowned.

VIGIL.

The storm put out the moon, as did the Moor
Fair Desdemona's lamp; its passion spent
Southward it flees, while Night on vigil bent
Her rainbeads tells in reverie sweet and pure.

The wet leaves rustle strangely in the wind,
Lisping like waves that lap a lonely shore,
Hinting fantastic laughter, gloating o'er
The dripping forest tangles few may find.

While I, with eyes by sleep unvisited
Send forth my spirit on the midnight deep
To seek out yours, in fancy you may keep
Some thought more sweet, some word as yet unsaid.

How needless were the touch of lip or hand
To souls that meet, and meeting, understand!

THE LOST MAY.

Each year the sassafras with feathery gold
Bursts forth like sunshine woven into bloom;
The orchards foam with sweetness and unfold
In brighter growth each day. The shy perfume
Of woods steals out with subtle hints of deeps
Fern-scented where a long dim twilight sleeps.

The milk-white cherry blossoms drop their pearls
Upon the grass set thick with violets,
And deftly by the road the brake uncurls
From web-like wrappings and the maple lets
Its coral pendants stir uneasily
As quick with life and loth to set it free.

And when the wind at winter midnight shrills
Past, like the spirit of a long regret
That's voiced in nature and the darkness thrills
With loneliness and sleepless eyes are wet;
When all the pent up agony has room
To free itself enshrouded in the gloom;

The earth still dreams amid the piercing chill
That holds life in a trance, of days to come,
When from the dewy mazes shall distil
The sweets of May. But they whose hearts are numb,
They know that only once for them may dawn
Life's May-time and its tender hours are gone.

DAWN.

The heavens quicken with a newer life;
The stars grow timid and the shadows shrink
Behind the hedges in the noiseless strife
Of Day with Night. We tremble on the brink
Of sound amid a silence so intense
We dread to have it broken, till a bird
In yonder thorn-bush, startled, breaks the sense
Of stillness and the dewy leaves are stirred

With one sweet strain of song—then hushed again,
As if a violin-bow lightly drawn
Across the strings at prelude, should pause then
One breathless moment—till the white-winged dawn
Flashes thro' hollow skies, and eastward grows
With trembling leaves the morning's fairest rose.

EDWARD ALEXANDER NIVEN

Was born in Livingston county, New York, and raised in Buffalo. In 1856 he went to New York city, and entered the mercantile business in the wholesale hardware firm of which his uncle was a member. Commerce was not to his liking, and he quietly drifted into newspaper work. In 1861 he enlisted and served nearly two years in the Army of the Potomac, being taken prisoner at the battle of Savage's Station, June 29, 1862. He subsequently served in a battery of light artillery with Sherman's army, in the famous march to the sea. Returning to New York after the war, Mr. Niven went to work as a reporter, and served in that capacity for eight or nine years in that city. He afterwards traveled as a correspondent for several papers, and during his career as a newspaper man has worked on some of the most popular journals from Maine to California. Mr. Niven's great-grandfather, Daniel Niven, was a Captain of Engineers in the War of the Revolution, and raised a company at Newburg, New York. He has written much in his time for magazines and weekly story papers, but newspaper work claimed his constant attention.

SABBATH BELLS.

When the Sabbath bells are ringing
And blossoms greet the eye;
When the merry birds are singing
Where the woodland shadows lie,
Then 'neath the spell of mem'ry
From care my heart is free,
And I'm a little child again
Beside my mother's knee
When the Sabbath bells are ringing.

When the Sabbath bells are ringing
In the summer time so sweet,
And the sun his gold is flinging
Where the lane and orchard meet,
Then I close my eyes and listen,
And there comes again to me
The music of a song I learned
Beside my mother's knee
When the Sabbath bells were ringing.

When the Sabbath bells are ringing
Childhood's days come back again,
And my lonely heart, outflinging
All its sorrow, beats as then;
Though my locks be whitening slowly
And the grave hides all from me,
Thank God for loving songs I heard
Beside my mother's knee
When the Sabbath bells were ringing.

UNFAILING.

Say, Hannah, can you tell me why the papers of to-day,
About the marriage bus'ness have so very much to say?
Is there no such thing as honor now, where Cupid's bow is hung,
No lovin' like there used to be, when you and I were young?

'T is forty years ago, when by the homestead hearth, dear wife,
We stood afore the preacher and bound ourselves for life;
Your cheeks were like the roses then, your tresses dark as night,
While flashin' 'neath your lashes, dear, was Heaven's holy light.

I mind me of our sparkin' time, the gladness that was real,
When you and I together sat close by the spinnin' wheel,

With the kettle singin' softly just before us on the hearth,
And both our hearts rejoicin' in the glow of honest mirth.

Oh! those were happy days, dear, when Love began to shed
Its blossoms on the pathway that just before us spread.
And, Hannah, though your tresses dark have long since turned to gray,
The roses that were on your cheeks are bloomin' there to-day.

And as I look at you to-night, you seem the same to me
As when I met you first, dear heart, beneath the old roof-tree;
The music of your voice the same, that cheered and gladdened so,
In those early days of happiness, some forty years ago.

We've had our ups and downs, dear wife, with grief been made acquaint,
But Love has ever held a balm to soften Sorrow's plaint;
At times, when darkest clouds obscured the daylight from our way,
How soon they passed, when you, dear wife, bent silently to pray.

Oh! Hannah, I have often thought, when absent from your side,
What might have been my lot if you had never been my bride;
How different might have been the life that love has gilded so,
If you had not stood by my side, some forty years ago.

And sittin' by the fire to-night, I fold you in my arms,
And wonder whether Heaven holds a gift of sweeter charms;
Enriched by time, your precious life has grown into my own,
While glad contentment's holy light o'er both our hearts is thrown.

Though wild the winter night without, with echoes so forlorn,
Serene as paradise, the spot where our first babe was born,
And though the band is scattered now that once rejoiced us so,
Thank God the same old love remains of forty years ago!

It can't be long afore, dear wife, we'll enter Heaven's day,
For both our heads are holdin' now its glory streaks of gray,
And though we part this side the grave, the one who goes afore
Shall briefly wait to greet again the lovin' mate of yore.

With rounded years of wedded bliss, God's angel standin' near,
And lovin' as we used to love, oh what have we to fear?
Eternity shall blossom with the sweetness and the glow
Of the flower our fond hearts planted some forty years ago.

MRS. H. G. WATRES,

The mother of Louis A. Watres, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, lived and died in Lackawanna county. Her poems appeared in the leading publications and her published collection of poems, "Cobwebs," was well received.

WYOMING.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY.

Over the dust of a century's dead,
Hushed be our laughter and muffled our tread;
Voice no loud anthem; we stand where they stood—
Kinsmen that hallowed the turf with their blood;
Soft as the strains of the Inte o'er the sea,
Let the deep chords of our symphonies be;
Noiseless the footfall, and low-bowed the head,
Over the dust of a century's dead.

Who has not shuddered, with cheeks ashen pale
At the appalling and soul-thrilling tale,
Traced o'er the page of a weird long ago,
With the deep pathos of measureless woe?
Who never traversed—tho' seas roll between—
Cool breathing wildwood and shadowed ravine,
Where rang the war-whoop and bended the bow
Of a red-handed and treacherous foe?

Curls the blue smoke from homes so apart
That never quickened a throb of the heart,
O'er the dire story of rapine and wrong,
Blighting our beautiful valley so long?
Stretches a solitude—gloom-girt and far—
Where gleams a sunbeam or glitters a star,
That never caught, from the night-wailing blast,
Hints of our tragic and terrible past?

As clears the mist from the forehead of night,
Brightened the sky: see! what sparkle, what light,
O'er the green slope of meadow and hill,
Where the wild roses are nodding at will:
Over the river that moaned in its flow,
Twice fifty perilous summers ago,
Where by its tide in the sunset's low fires,
Fell, with slow torture, our fiend-hunted sires.

Down the far centuries—winding their way
'Mong the gray vapors of time—shall the clay,
Tenderly wrapped at the granite's pure feet,
Be all forgot in life's hurry and heat?
No! sob the waves from the muse-haunted shore;
No! sighs the forest, with arms drooping lower;
Nor may the years—swift as eagles above.
Purge the red stain from the Valley we love.

Over a century's historic dust,
This be our legacy, this our proud trust—
That no invading and arrogant tread
Press the dear turf folded over our dead:
And the sweet tide of each incoming spring
To our fair homes no disloyalty bring:
This be our legacy, this our proud trust,
Over a century's love-hallowed dust.

MY POEM.

A moonless night, when the old forests shiver-
By gales from the seaward torn; [ed—
A pang, a passion, and a joy all crowning,
And thou, beloved, wert born.

Thou liest beside me, tender, voiceless, plead-
All worn and weary I; [ing;
And yet to call thee mine, a half smile lightly
Beats back the started sigh.

Thou grewest shaped in sadness and in long-
How else should child of mine, [ing;
When the great world its cruel wrongs went cry-
And my life nourished thine. [ing,

I smile and weep by turns, and would caress
And yet between us stands [thee
The scoffer Doubt, with menacing and mock-
And I withdraw my hands. [ing;

Shall others call thee fair, oh, born of sorrow,
Or is it only I?
Should I unloose the cage that holds the cap-
And bid thee outward fly? [tive,

Is there a heart, of all that hold their throb-
To listen human song, [bings
To thrill responsive with the same sad passion,
That swept my own so long?

Into some home where souls are sick with wait-
A sweet hope long deferred, [ing
Would the dull eye glance upward at thy com-
As at the spring-time bird? [ing,

If thou shouldst flutter softly forth, and follow
The pathway of the morn,
Afar my life would watch thee, and remember
The hour when thou wert born.

W. GEORGE POWELL

Was born at Scranton, in 1866, but lived during the most important period of his life at St. Clair, Schuylkill county. In 1886 he removed to Kingston, and three years later accepted the position of Principal of the Hyde Park Preparatory School in his native city, where he still remains. During the last summer he spent ten weeks in Europe, visiting poetic shrines in England, France, and

Switzerland. The literary productions of Mr. Powell nowhere betray the work of the novice. Whatever is attempted or determined upon is completed in an artistic manner, strongly sustained, thorough and masterly. Neither is he lured away from the chosen line of pursuit by flowery by-paths into which so many are tempted. With a keen regard for consistency he keeps steadily on, satisfied to avail himself of the material that falls naturally in his way, never sacrificing the end in view to an undue poetic flight, a far-fetched figure or a brilliant array of well-sounding, but unnecessary words. Like all student authors, Mr. Powell is an experimenter and he has written on all sorts of subjects, both in prose and verse. But whatever the nature of the theme in hand, his style and expression are in true accord therewith, be it the creation of a poem, the analysis of a rock, or a critique on literature. But although brilliant as an all-around writer, it is chiefly as a poet we would regard him ; for whether he writes in verse or prose, whether he weaves the dainty texture of a dream or wields the sharp blade of literary or scientific discussion, his poetic temperament shines forth at times like mica in the sand, and again with the glory of dawn, but bespeaking ever the genuine poetic fire within. Were we disposed to find fault it would be an easy matter to point out defects as to minor particulars, versification and sentiment. Our greatest writers are not free from shortcomings, especially in their earlier writings. But if it be not out of order in the purpose of the present article, we might express the opinion that the greatest defect of our author is too violent self-criticism, the outcome of possessing a high ideal of the art and resulting in a temerity to spread his wings to a more untrammeled and lofty flight. This after a review of his published writings, but more especially of his many unpublished ones, which show in a greater degree the extent of his resources and the fertility of his powers. Were he less occupied in the educational field, wherein he is engaged, and more necessitated to write and publish, we believe he would prove himself capable of the highest results in literature.

REVERY.

(Unpublished Poems, 1891.)

I walk beneath the dense, moon-hiding trees;
The crickets rasp their wings more timidly,
And not so much from fear, it seems, of me,
As with a gentle reverence to please, [seize.
Listening, as though my fancies they would
I bend my head to their sweet courtesy;
Through them, I feel the earth's mute sympathy
With these high moods, to which speech has no key.

And now, I come into the open field,
With eyes uplifted toward creation's chart;
The serious, patient stars are coldly steeled—
They give no sign to make the true word start.
O soul, wilt thou not to expression yield?
Why be nor deaf nor blind, yet dumb, O heart.

THACKERAY.

POETIC SATELLITES.

O Thackeray, not as it has been deemed
By hasty readers, is thy flashing page;
Not cynical, and cold, and showing rage [ed.
But ill-concealed—as some have careless dream-
Ah, no! thy wounded tone was such as beamed
From heart where love was shut as in a cage,
And captive held, while no one would assuage
Its pangs with sympathy, like that which streamed
In its own saddened song. Cherished caress
Ne'er came, but icy fling of sphinx-like stare,
To greet his fond affections in the ranks
Of selfish men. They left him penniless,
Like a spendthrift robbed of all but care,
His giant gift returned with dwarfish thanks.

THE QUIET EARTH.

(Unpublished Poems, 1891.)

This noisy world—the phrase is often heard;
But such the earth is not, except to him,
With pavement-staring eyes and fancy dim,
Who ne'er beyond the city wall has stirred.

The stern, mute realm of space frights not the bird
Forever used o'er leagues of calm to skim;
But, to your street-entangled burgher prim,
A silence is a mimic death incurred.

If he but cast the shadow of a thought
Upon the far stretches of ocean's waste;
On tropic selvas Alpine peaks snow-wrought;
Old Egypt's sands; the Arctics, ice encased—
He then will feel that all man's shrieking riot,
Is but a sigh in *earth's eternal quiet*.

THE BETTER LIFE.

(Unpublished Poems.)

The mountain height
Has brighter day and briefer night
Than lowly vale.
The air is clearer,
And Heaven with its stars is nearer,
Than through the vapors purple-pale
Of dark-retreating, sunken dale.

And lo! these teach—
Above the dull, brown earth of speech,
The wings of thought
Should soar transcendent,
With glories of the soul attendant,
To heights from purity snow-wrought,
Where man to God is nearer brought.

HARRISON WRIGHT, PH. D.

Mr. Wright, probably the most scholarly of the historic Wright family, prepared many valuable papers, of a scientific, historical or a general character. His untimely death was a severe loss to higher culture in Wyoming Valley. The following verses represent his metrical compositions:

KLÆNGE DER LIEBE.

It was long, long ago, on a summer day,
Far over the cruel sea,
That Gretchen at the piano sat
Playing "Klænge der Liebe" for me.

The piano was rickety, patched-up and old,
And its tones were far from divine,
But the soul of the player was all my own,
And its "Klænge der Liebe" were mine.

Young Gretchen died, so the sad news came
Years ago from over the sea,
But in memory I see her sitting there yet,
Playing "Klænge der Liebe" to me.

CELA FAIT UN EFFET SI DROLE.

Is it fair when you glance at a maid,
  In the glance throwing all of your soul,
To be told by the charming young maid
  "Cela fait un effet si drole?"

Is it fair when you press a soft hand
  Till your warm blood tempestuous doth roll,
To be told by the owner in fee,
  "Cela fait un effet si drole?"

Is it fair when you kiss ruby lips,
  Till your heart throbs you cannot control,
To hear then the same lips repeat
  "Cela fait un effet si drole?"

SUSAN E. DICKINSON,

Sister of Anna Dickinson, has contributed to the metropolitan press for many years. She is now on the editorial staff of the *Scranton Truth*.

FISHER'S SONG.

(Written to the air "Let All Obey," from Balfe's Opera, "The Enchantress.")

Wake, comrades, wake, to greet the morn!
  When sunrise smiles in orient skies,
Our boat upon the lake upborne
  Should gently float till daylight dies.

CHORUS:
  No joy of summer's greenwood bowers
    Is like the angler's for delight;
  Who spends with us the golden hours
    Will find them well his choice requite.

For us the wood-thrush tunes his song;
  For us the forest's balmy air;
Ours, too, while summer days are long,
  The sweetest rest from toil and care.
CHORUS: No joy, etc.

Haste, comrades, haste! Not ours to sigh,
  "Oh, for a boy's free life once more!"
No child heart can earth, wave and sky
  So crown with gladness brimming o'er.
CHORUS: No joy, etc.

MRS. VERONA COE HOLMES

Was born in Michigan. Her father was a minister. She was carefully educated and was a teacher for a number of years. She now resides in West Pittston. Some of her poems have not been surpassed by any lady writer of the present day.

ONE NIGHT.

(From the Wyoming Magazine.)

I heard the spring rain falling, in the night;
And lying long awake, bethought me, then,
Of waste and solitary ways, of vale and height,
Remote and vague, unvisited of men:

Of lone pine-barrens where the twinkling eyes
Of forest-fires were winking, and of all
The by and brambly paths, the wooded rise,
The fallow fields whereon the night rains fall.

I heard the risen stream, along the glade,
Run noisily; and thought of nooks and caves
Rain-drenched, of tiny, wrinkled lakelets made
In grassy hollows, 'twixt old church-yard graves,

I slipped, methought, the leash of flash and ran
Untired, alone, among the rainy hills;
Along the woods where restive buds began
To bulge and burst. I felt impulsive thrills,

The inner tumult, and strenuous stir
Of quickened germs; a sudden passion rife;
In riven husk and seed-pod sepulcher,
Declared the "Resurrection and the Life."

I, running, read the riddle of the earth
The hidden thing, the subtle and the strange;
Perceived that Life led on from birth to birth
Up, up the mounting spiral-rounds of change.

Life all about, in stem and bough and bud,
Announced itself; where low in ruin lay
The rotting bole, there life arose, renewed,
Intensified and strengthened through decay.

I learned the vernal processes, the might
Of moisture and of warmth. My spirit scanned
The labors of the Lord by that strange "light
That never is nor was on sea or land."

And I discerned in frost, and fire and wind,
Sun-warmth and vernal rains, in drouth and dearth,
Earthquake and flood, creative forces joined.
To change and cheer, to mar and mold the earth.

"My homing spirit called aloud, elate—
I see the broken bud, the leaf uncurled,
The storms that smite, the seas that rise; I wait,
I watch, the ceaseless building of a world."

I, THE CRICKET.

Kr-r-ee! Kr-r-ee!—
I sit on the door-stone and rasp my wings,
As the cool comes on and the darkness brings
Owlet and bat and fire-fly fine
Into this dusky domain of mine.

Kr-r-ee! Kr-r-ee!—
I keep open house, for a hinge let go [fro—
In a month-ago wind-storm, and forward and
At the beck of the breeze—tip-tilted, askew,
Swings the door the day long or the gusty night through.

Kr-r-ee! Kr-r-ee!—
I keep open house; those holes in the wall
Out-staring, opaque, are the windows. The hall
Opens wide to all weathers. The shower and the shine
Come at will, go at will, in this mansion of mine.

Kr-r-ee! Kr-r-ee!—
I'm a sociable soul. I've a comrade's regard
For the burrowing mole, in the nettle-choked yard,
And the blundersome beetle, that buzzes and booms—
Of a moonlighted night—through the echoing rooms.

Kr-r-ee! Kr-r-ee!—
Here was gladness, here grief, in the days that are gone.
Here was warmth, where the hearthstones lie shattered and prone.
But failed has the flame and the sight and the song, [long.
And alone, I, the cricket, chirp blithely and

Kr-r-ee! Kr-r-ee!— [set
Who were here have departed. The sweet brier
Where a hedge was aforetime survives them as yet. [wall,
Near the jungle of vines in yon nook of the
See, their pied tiger-lilies rise tawny and tall.

Kr-r-ee! Kr-r-ee!— [days
Yet to me what their feasts or their fasts, or the
Of their births or bereavements? I lie in the haze, [to be
And the summer is sweet, and to breathe and
Is wealth for a happy-go-lucky like me.

Kr-r-ee! Kr-r-ee!— [on;
So I chirp my delight, when the evenings come
Soft sandaled, gray-kirtled, from under the stone
At the spider-webbed door-way I flit unafraid,
And my own love I woo, with my shrill serenade.

BENJAMIN H. PRATT

Was introduced to the light and air of this dizzy sphere of existence on the tenth day of August, 1834, in the town of Taunton, State of Massachusetts. He worried through teething in Boston, donned his first pants in New York city, endured his initial educational coercion in Brooklyn, New York, and continued the ordeal of scholastic training in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He was further grounded in the "three R's" at the district school of Ralston,

Pennsylvania. His preparation for college was compelled at the Danville, Pennsylvania, Academy, and in 1853 he was matriculated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1857. The eight succeeding years were occupied with the study and practice of dentistry at Elmira and Bath, New York, when failing health caused an abandonment of his chosen profession. A two-years' course of medical study, combined with journalistic work on the Elmira *Advertiser and Gazette* and the Troy *Times*, satisfied him that a due regard for health necessitated a change of occupation. Called to the principalship of the Danville, Pennsylvania, Academy, he filled that position three years, after which he became a member of the bookselling firm of Hall & Pratt, at Scranton, removing there in 1870. The life of the firm was three years, and Mr. Pratt became the city editor of the Scranton *Daily Times*, occupying the position four years. In 1877 he became the Legislative reporter of the Scranton *Republican*, and afterward its Wilkes-Barre manager. After oscillating between the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre departments of the *Republican* for twelve years, in 1889 he was appointed Assistant Postmaster at Scranton, Pennsylvania, which position he at present holds.

STRAPPING A TRUNK.

The romance of a summer trip consists entirely in thinking about it. It's all very pleasant to think up what you'll wear, and all the nice places you'll go to and see, and how you'll do just as you please, with no business to bother you, and all that. The reality of the thing, however, is very irksome, and about the first real drawback you experience is in getting your trunk ready for the hackman. Wife comes to you all smiles and just running over with the joy and excitement of going away, and reports everything all ready except "O, Dearie! there is that trunk of mine to be closed up and strapped." You find the trunk in a hot closet; it's just foaming over with apparel. You begin to poke and prod it—push and squeeze it—press the lid down and find it won't shut within three inches—repeat the process—sit down on it—jump on it—and finally get it sprung to. Then you find the straps and try to buckle one—pull and tug and sweat—hole doesn't come right. You take your jackknife and make a new hole, and pulling it through the buckle, try again with no success—hole isn't big enough—cut again, and being a trifle mad by this time, you cut carelessly and sever the strap. Then you *are* mad. You examine the trunk carefully and conclude that one strap will hold it, so you give all your muscle to the other one, and just as you are congratulating yourself that the buckle-tongue is going nicely into the hole, wife calls from below to say the hack's come and are you ready? and you give one final strain which bursts the buckle off, and as it's too late for repairs you are well nigh a maniac in looks and feelings and actions. But you smother your wrath and wipe your face with your span clean handkerchief, telling the hackman to take the trunk and go to —— well, wherever you're going; and you tear around in such a state as to overhear your wife say to a neighbor, who has called to say good by, "it always makes him mad to strap a trunk," and she's right. If we have to strap trunks we want a harness shop handy by, and somebody to call on for appropriate expressions that hasn't got any quaker notions in his head about some things not orthodox.

MINT JULEP.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to the nature of this compound, you may satisfy yourself by having a few made to order, and absorbing them into your system. You will discover, upon going out, that nature has assumed a misty veil, and single objects are becoming twofold in character, and are flippantly engaged in tripping each other fantastically. The walks will playfully remind you of "tickly bender" days, and ebb and flow in graceful undulations beneath and about you. If you can tear yourself from the fascinations of these novel scenes, and seek the quiet precincts of your cottage home, you will be surprised at the number of residences on your street, similar to your own, and smile at your success in being able to enter them all at once. The plurality of wives and children within, and especially the twin babies, will absorb your interest for a while, so that you will scarcely mind the tears of your several wives, and their repeated inquiries as to what respect you can have for them, and their reminders of your marital promises to respect, etc. You will find relief possibly in mentioning to them that there is no law compelling them to stay there, and that upon second thought it would improve matters to eliminate the whole party. It may enter your mind to apply physical force in effecting this, and over estimation of your ability may result in a reverse, and the fracture of sundry articles of the household, in the possession of which you have been in the afore time proud. Then you will lie down, and gaze upon a peculiar figure in the carpet, display your disgust therefor by covering it ignominiously with a miscellaneous compound, the several ingredients of which will be recognized as being a portion of the viands your dinner table afforded. Sleep will doubtless close the animated scene, and on the following morning you will probably decline the delicacies your only remaining wife has so thoughtfully provided for her wretch.

LUCK!

Don't believe in it? We do. We believe in lucky stars. Some folks are always lucky—always getting the drawing ticket in a lottery—are invariably finding something—never lose anything—everything goes swimmingly with them. In infancy they don't get colic, nor birch, and have a grandmother always on hand. In boyhood the lucky chap always wins all the marbles—has a new jack-knife—goes barefoot in summer—escapes all the chores—has a nice lie handy for every occasion—gains the smiles of the prettiest girl—doesn't have mumps and measles and itch—never stubs his toe—the girls give him candy—the boys lend him balls and fish hooks and forget all about it—he doesn't tear his trowsers—doesn't go 'round with a toothache—never has to sleep alone—goes home when he likes—has an aunt to furnish him pocket money. When a man he doesn't have any poor relations—pays no taxes—doesn't have to sit on a jury—never is asked to "subscribe"—never misses a train—isn't dead broke—isn't called upon to make a speech—doesn't have to edit a paper—goes to all the shows—waited on first at table—doesn't have bilious spells—wife doesn't blow him up—for he's one of the jolly dogs that ill luck doesn't touch. We believe in luck.

FRANK HUMPHREYS,

Was born near Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on June 2, 1859, and removed to this city in 1873. He learned the printing trade. When nineteen years of age he made a tour of the United States with the Wallace Sisters' Dramatic Combination as a flutist, and he has several times since traveled with show parties. The subject of our sketch is now employed as a flutist at Glen Summit in the summer season, and in Wilkes-Barre during the balance of the

year. The longest and most ambitious poem he has yet published is "Amabel," a tale of Wyoming Valley.

A MAY OF LONG AGO.

'Twas in a May of a Long Ago
How long it seems to me!
The earth and the sky, to my witched eye—
The earth and the sky and and the sea—
Were fairer than ever a dream of heaven,—
Were fairer than dream to the sanctified given:—
'Twas the light of love, reflected above,—
'Twas the light of the form by me.

Oh, fair was the moon in that Long Ago,
And sweet was the song of the breeze!
Each glorious star sent its twinkling afar
To brighten the whispering trees;
But fairer by far than the moon in her pride,
Or the stars round about was the form by my side;
And sweeter the charm of the vanished form
Than the tenderest song of the breeze.

There's been many a May since that Long Ago,
And many a song of the wind; [shone
And oft have the moon and the bright stars
On the boughs as they gently entwined;
But fled is the grace of the Long Ago,
And I would that the Mays were more swift in their flow;
For gone is the form, and gone is May's charm,
And dull is the song of the wind.

MARIE M. PURSEL.

Born in Wilkes-Barre, graduated from the public schools in 1873. First writings appeared in *Wyoming Magazine*. Taught in public schools in Wilkes-Barre. Daughter of S. C. Montanye.

UNDER THE BRIDGE.

Under the bridge the river flows,
Over the bridge a toiler goes,
Weary his footsteps, heavy and slow,
Swiftly the water rushes below,
Over the bridge waits sorrow and care,
Under—the water looks cooling and fair,
Murmuring accents his dull ears greet,
"Rest is sweet—rest is sweet
Under the bridge."

Pausing he listens, and looks below
Where phantom arms wierd shadows throw
As they reach above from the deep dark pool,
Beckoning down to the waters cool—
"Come! here is rest from toil and pain;"
"Come! here's relief for the weary brain;"
A moment he lingers, a murmured prayer,
A plunge—and the river runs smoothly and fair
Under the bridge.

"Only a suicide gone to his doom,"
As they gaze on the form in the darkened room;
"One more soul from the world apart,"
"One man less with an aching heart."
And the busy crowd goes hurrying on,
Caring naught for the one just gone.
Over the bridge quick footsteps go,
Cool and inviting the waters flow
Under the bridge.

Over the lengthening bridge of time
Millions are passing, men in their prime,
Age, bent under the weight of years,
Childhood, careless of grief and fears,
Youth in its beauty—quickly and slow
Over the wonderful bridge they go;
Over with haste, in the world's mad quest
To find at the end but a long, last rest
Under the bridge.

HON. STEUBEN JENKINS.

Mr. Jenkins was naturally of antiquarian and literary tastes. He spent much time in the study of local history, and wrote extensively on this subject, intend-

ing to publish what he hoped should stand among the considerable number of local histories, as *the* Wyoming history. A number of papers on special points were made up by him from this main work, and read at the Commemorative Association and other meetings of a historical character, and some of these papers have been printed. Most of this matter, however, remains in manuscript. He contributed much to other writers on this subject and not a few who have published, make more or less full acknowledgement of his assistance. There were, perhaps, others where such acknowledgement was deserved but omitted. As a diversion, he sometimes attempted verse. In the judgment of the writer hereof, of some of his best efforts in this line, had for their inspiration local events, and were satirical in character. He was not given to public criticism, but could not resist an inclination to these literary effusions, and usually, after perhaps reading them to a friend or two, destroyed them. He had studied Latin and Greek at school and read them freely all his life. Finding use for them in his historical research, he afterwards mastered French, Italian, and German, and translated considerably from them. During his legislative terms he made some speeches of more than passing interest, but these, like most of his work in his profession of the law, would hardly be classed as literary work. His literary reputation will undoubtedly rest, principally upon his historical addresses and the, as yet, unpublished Wyoming History.

MASSACRE OF WYOMING.

(Read at monument, 3rd July, 1878.)

To rid us of a tyrant's chain
Our fathers fell; and not in vain
They marched to battle and were slain,
And with their blood bedewed this plain;
They fought for home and liberty.

A British-Tory-Savage band
Had come to desolate their land:—
Should they like cowards fly? or stand
And meet th' invaders hand to hand
And drive them back, if that they may?

Like freemen, valiant, true and brave,
They marched to victory or the grave,
While o'er their head their banners wave,
And from their God, they blessings crave,
To guide them on to victory.

They met in battle's stern array;
Dire was the conflict; dire the day;
Borne down by odds, in short, sharp fray,
The gallant patriot-band gave way,
And fled from horrid slaughtering.

Th' invading host was fierce and strong,
They swift pursued the flying throng,
They swept the plain, they passed along
And killed or captured old and young;
And few they saved for torturing.

They gave no quarters, spared no life,
Of all, who, in the battle's strife,
Had fought for home, for children, wife,—
With spear, and tomahawk, and knife,
They gave them o'er to butchery.

While time shall in full torrent swell,
Queen Esther's bloody rock shall tell
Of demon orgies, Indian yell,
That stunned the victims ere they fell
On that dread night of massacre.

Nations and people, all unite
To damn the deeds done that dread night
On tortured men, homes blazing bright,
And call on God to curse and blight
The cause that worked such infamy.

But few of that heroic band
Who marched th' invaders to withstand,
And save from ruin their loved land,
Survived the battle's bloody brand
To see their country's victory.

A hundred years have rolled away
Since on that sad, ill-fated day,
Our fathers fell in bloody fray;
And we are gathered here to pay
Due honors to their memory.

They who beneath these tablets lie,
This lesson taught posterity—
'Tis sweet and glorious to die
For country, home, and liberty,
Yea, sweeter far than slavery.

Then let us, o'er their honored grave,
The glorious flag of freedom wave!
Keep green the memory of the brave!
Wave, freeman! all your banners wave!
In honor of their memory.

T. P. RYDER,

Formerly a teacher in the public schools and late in the Prothonotary's office, and at present on the editorial staff of the Wilkes-Barre *Record of the Times*. His productions have appeared in current literature and many of the leading metropolitan papers.

THE OLD RAIL FENCE.

I like them ol' rail fences 'cuz they mind me
uv a day
What cums but once in all our lives 'n seldom cums ter stay;
But fills the h'art 'ith moosic sweet ez y'ars 'n
y'ars roll by,
'N make us wish 'tw'ud cum ag'in jest once
afore we die.

My! how the sun did shine that day 'n how the
bu'ds did sing!
'N natur' smiled so lovin'ly on ev'ry livin'
thing;
It seem'd ez ef in all the y'arth thar wa'n't a
single sigh,
'Cept the wind up in the branches, biddin'
all the leaves good-bye.

'Pears like ez if it happen'd jest a leetle while
er go:
I wuz strollin' thro' the medder, whis'lin
suthin' soft 'n low,
'N jest got to the ol' rail fence when sum one
hollered "Pe-t-e!"
"Please cum daown 'n help me aout, th' rail
hez co't my f-e-e-t!"

Ye kin bet I hus'led lively 'cuz I know'd twuz
leetle Kit,
(Sence last purtracted meeting, we'd bin on
the outs a bit,)
'N ez I h'isted off the rail 'at pinned her down
so tight,
"O, thankee, Pete," she wispered low, her
eyes a beamin' bright.

Then we strolled hum tergither, 'n afore we
reached the gate,
I ax'd her ef she didn't think I'd make a
likely mate
Fur a gal erbout her inches,—then she hung
her purty he'd,
'N "ye'r awful good at h'istin' rails," wuz
all the word she sed.

Wall, menny a bigger load 'n that we've h'isted
from each other
These two score y'ars 'at me 'n Kit hez
tramped along tegither,
'N tho' sumtimes they med us bend like trees
afore the blast
They brung us all the closer to each other at
the last—

'N we love them ol' rail fences 'cuz they 'mind
us uv a day
'At cum but once in all *our* lives, but sum'-
how cum ter stay,
'N fills our h'arts 'ith moosic sweet ez y'ars 'n
y'ars go by,
'N makes us wish twud stay right on until
the day we die.

FREDERICK CROSS, M. D.,

Is a strong and versatile writer. He has an extensive acquaintance with all branches of knowledge. He is well-known as a lecturer on education and scientific subjects; very public spirited, and exerts a powerful influence in stimulating the literary, educational, and scientific interests.

THE BUDDHIST'S QUEST.

I sought for peace in classic love
But found its heroes all too gory,
"Arms and the man" but nothing more:
Sweet peace dwells not in ancient story.

I sought in wine a subtle charm
To banish care and thirst for glory;
But oh! the morn brought double harm,
Peace fled and left a shameful story.

Fair science called with winning look:
I seized the gift and conned the pages
Of nature's ever-changing book,
Of laws unchanged through all the ages.

From Monad up to man, one force,
One plan with endless variations
Pursue their unrelenting course
For nature blasts her own creations.

Oh, life! Oh, death! what hidden power
Joins and unjoins these conscious members?
Is death of life the final hour?
Does death put out thought's glowing embers?

No! I shall live in other forms
And Karma build through countless æons;
Shall vanquish death till life transforms
This lowly song to angelic pæans.

My spirit pure! Oh blissful rest—
Triumphant shout one glad hosanna;
Then quickly melt on Buddha's breast
And find sweet peace, long sought Nirvana.

THE AGNOSTIC'S DISCOVERY.

Delsarte's out of date, and art rather late;
The fashion just now is humanity's state;
What they call revelation don't touch an adult
For evolution's the proper cult.

I can prove to a T, that the human race
Have grown by steps to their present place,
From a structureless all of sure protoplasm,
And I've traced all the links that extend o'er the chasm.

The promise and potency, all, are found,
Of boundless life in the lifeless ground:
For the flame of life is a chemical trick,
And thought is only a twist of the wick.

But come let me whisper a word in your ear:
I've made a discovery that seems very queer,
We have measured the casket as tho' 't was the whole
And neglected to measure and weigh the soul.

"WITH SNOW-WREATH CROWNED."

Her feverish youth is passed away;
Her restless longings now are stilled;
Impatient life and dark dismay
And anxious, struggling hope, which filled
Her early years, are ended quite;
And life at sunset, calm, profound,
Is sweet and mellow as the light,
Kissing her brow with snow-wreath crowned.

Not she regrets the dark-brown tress
Which once her lover fondly kissed;
For love was false, and gentleness
Fills all the heart where love was missed;
And tender truth and soft embrace
And words that wisdom sought and found,
Make doubly clear the sunny face
And wrinkled brow with snow-wreath crowned.

As clouds that fleck a summer's sky
Float for awhile then disappear,
So cares which darken youth's bright eye
Melt into blue when age is near.
Old age sours not the wine of life,
But makes its flood full and round;

Old age subdues the rising strife,
And youth shall love the snow-wreath crowned.
Then hasten on, thrice welcome age,
And bring me wealth of peace and rest;
The scorching fires of youth assuage;
The gentle warmth of youth is best.
Oh! call not back the years now fled;
The song of youth's a siren sound,
I love the gentle bowing head
And wrinkled brow with snow-wreath crowned.

GEORGE CRONOWAY

Was born in Liverpool, England, February 6, 1842. As a sailor crossed the Atlantic over fifty times; served in the commissary for the government at Harrisburg. Came to Wilkes-Barre twenty-four years ago and worked in the mines. Is now an Assistant Coal Shipper. His songs have been set to music by Dr. Joseph Parry (Gwilym Gwent), Prof. J. A. P. Price and others.

THE ROSE OF LOVE.

The Rose of Love ne'er withers,
Nor doth its beauty fade;
A sweet perpetual flower,
That grows in light and shade;
Its fragrance everlasting,
Its stem with tender thorn;
The sweetest rose of roses—
A rose by Angels worn.

The Rose of Love most tender,
Yet grows in ev'ry clime;
It brightly blooms in summer,
And in the wintry time;
Adorns the humble cottage,
As well as mansions fair—
Than wealth or fame more precious,
Than costly gems more rare.

The Rose of Love in sorrow,
Absorbs our ev'ry tear;
Life's gloomy path it brightens,
Our weary soul doth cheer;
By hands divine transplanted,
In this sad world of care;
A rose forever fragrant—
A rose forever fair.

The Rose of Love still fairer,
Grows in its native land,
Where never weeds of sorrow,
Grow in its golden sand;
In that bright land of sunshine,
The land unknown to gloom,
The Rose of Love celestial,
Grows ever in full bloom.

MY OLD CLAY PIPE.

My old clay pipe, my sweet clay pipe,
My "chum" this many a day,
And friends most dear, relations near—
We are both made out of clay.
When times are rough, we take our puff,
To smooth the moments by;
No happier twain, on land or main,
Than my old pipe and I.

CHORUS.

My old clay pipe, my dear clay pipe,
My sweet clay pipe and I;
No happier twain, on land or main,
Than my old clay pipe and I.

My old clay pipe, my faithful pipe,
Since thou art in my employ,
No clouds of care surround me dare,
While in thy clouds of joy;
Age, makes thee dark, but turns me gray,
One thing stands ever true;
Our friendship ne'er changed color yet,
'Tis always royal blue.

Oh! may our friendship last for aye,
Without a break or flaw—
A bank of comfort thou'rt to me—
On thee I always draw.
And may thy bowl run never short,

Of that sweet golden weed;
My pipe, my plug, my corner snug,
Are all the friends I need.

Remember, boys, we're mortals all,
Built not too high below,
Old death is 'round with his pop-gun,
Perhaps we're the next to go;
Draw wisdom from my old clay pipe,
Take nothing for a joke;
Yet bear in mind, my honest friend,
All things must end in smoke.

FRED. WILLIAMS.

Was born in Summercourt, Cornwall, England, July 30, 1848; educated in the parochial school of that place; left home in his seventeenth year, came to the United States and located in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1871, and followed music as a profession. Later, located in Plymouth, worked as a miner and instructed bands. In 1883 he was severely injured in the mines in Kingston, and in 1884 he was appointed Burgess and Justice of the Peace. Mr. Williams writes smooth and pleasing narrative and descriptive verse. The *Boston Pilot* published "Ingratitude, or Old Sport and His Master," and "To a Bullet."

INGRATITUDE, OR OLD SPORT AND HIS MASTER.

Old Sport lay on the door-mat, looking weary, worn and sad,
The lustre of his eye was gone, his hearing, too, was bad,
The pangs of hunger pinched him, as he lay there all alone;
He'd gladly eat a crust of bread or gnaw a meatless bone.

His master in the prime of life, his board with plenty spread,
Good clothes to wear and pillows soft, on which to lay his head,
Took Sport one day into the woods and tied him to a log;
And standing there with gun in hand, he thus addressed the dog:

MASTER.

Old Sport, my boy, I'm sorry, but the time at last has come,
When you, like every other dog, must surely meet your doom.
'Tis true you've been a faithful dog, and that's the reason why
I wish you now may rest in peace, and therefore, you must die.

DOG.

Is this my pay for faithfulness in serving you so true,
In guarding you and all your goods, your wife and children, too?
You never over-fed me, and the food you gave was poor;
My bed was but a mat that lay outside the kitchen door.

I've often left my scanty meal and waded through the slush,
To hunt the pheasant and the quail, through thick and tangled brush;
And when you brought the quarry down, amid the snow and sleet
I faithfully and carefully have laid it at your feet;

And after hunting all the day, through swamps and forest thick
(Perhaps the very zeal I showed, repaid with cuff and kick),
We've sought our home, and you your bed, you slept there safe and sound,
While I stood as a sentinel upon the frozen ground.

Because I'm feeble, old and deaf, blind, stupid, stiff and sore,
You now withhold my scanty fare, and drive me from your door.
I love you still, your children, too, I also love your wife,

And if you still refuse me food, O, master, spare my life!

MASTER.

I have a younger dog than you, and p'rhaps he's just as good,
He'll hunt and watch, and guard our house, and earn his daily food;
Besides, I only want one dog—I have no use for two,
And if I keep the younger one, I must do away with you.

DOG.

I never have deserted you, though hard has has been my lot,
Why, then, should I be tied like this, and like a felon shot?
Why would you wish to take away, that which you cannot give?
My life is very sweet to me, O, master, let me live!
I saved your little Annie's life, for that, O, stay your hand!
When she was drowning in the pond I brought her safe to land;
I watched her very tenderly, when she was weak and low,
For that, O, master, spare my life! O, master, let me go!

STRANGER.

I heard the piteous pleading, cry, I heard the dog's request,
I saw the master raise the gun and point it at his breast;
I stepp'd between the man and dog, I stopp'd the murderous shot,
I cut the cord that held him fast, and freed him on the spot.

DANIEL L. HART

Was born twenty-five years ago in the house in which he still resides in Wilkes-Barre. At the age of seventeen he entered the journalistic world and soon distinguished himself as a sketch writer and humorist. At twenty-three he loomed up in the local horizon as a dramatist, and his cleverly written drama in four acts, entitled "Which," immediately demonstrated that he possessed wonderful ability as a writer of plays. The year following he produced an English society drama in four acts, entitled "The Footman." The following from the Scranton *Truth* tells its own story:

"The presentation of 'The Footman' last evening, has crowned its brilliant young author with another grand success. The drama from beginning to end held the attention and won the admiration of the audience which frequently was awakened to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The plot of the play is gracefully and delicately woven. It is constantly changing and drifts from pathos to humor, shadow to sunshine so imperceptibly that the lips are frequently wreathed in smiles while the tear in the eye is still undried. In style it is distinctly original. Every line is characteristic of the author, who can be recognized as easily by his writings as by his photograph. 'Which' and 'The Footman' contain a vein of refined humor and sarcasm that is peculiarly Mr. Hart's, and reflects his peculiar personality as does his looking-glass. 'The Footman' is strong in all points. In each act the scenes gradually mount into climaxes which carry the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The

play is a poem, humorously complete and perfect in all details. * * * * Judging from the excellence of Mr. Hart's work, he will some day occupy a prominent place in the front rank of American playwrights."

Dr. GEORGE URQUHART,

Who was born at Lambertville, New Jersey, came to Wilkes-Barre in 1840, and attended school there and at the Wyoming Seminary from 1841 to 1847. He was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1850, and has since practiced medicine and surgery continuously in Wilkes-Barre. During the early part of his professional career, Dr. Urquhart gave much attention to surgical practice and was regarded by his compeers as one of the foremost surgeons in Northeastern Pennsylvania. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Dr. Urquhart, brimful of patriotism, was strongly tempted to enter the army as Surgeon and Medical Director. Friends of his, both political and professional, knowing his superior qualifications for this work, awaited only his consent to place him where he might have rendered service of the greatest value and importance to the sick and wounded soldiers, but at this time the doctor was suffering from an accidental injury which unfitted him for field service and he was obliged to decline the overtures. He was examining surgeon for the draft in 1861. However, his desire to serve those who offered their lives to their country in its peril, never waned, and for eighteen years he served faithfully as an examiner for pensions, bringing into this service his ripe experience in practice—his store of knowledge of anatomy, daily freshened by continuous study—his excellent judgment of men, and his sterling honesty; all of which came to be so well recognized at the pension office that a recommendation from him was invariably followed promptly by corresponding executive action at Washington. He is one of the best prose writers in this section.

A. S. GREENE,

Was born in London, England, May 18, 1821. He was educated at King's School, Rochester (Cathedral school, governed by the Dean and Chapter). Afterward he studied at St. Servan College, France, for about two years. His father is in an old East India house, and his only brother was killed in mutiny in the Indian army, on the staff of General Anson. He has two sisters living. Left France in 1849 to take clerkship in mercantile house in West Indies with friends of his father. In 1851 he came to New York to fill position with a branch house there, with whom, and their successors, he remained ten or twelve years, then returned to West Indies to form partnership, in Port au

Prince, with one of his former employers. Subsequently he fluctuated between New York and West Indies for several years. He was also engaged in the South American trade for a time. Finally, after some reverses, he took a position in the New York office of the Wilkes-Barre Coal Company with Mr. H. Tillinghast, Mr. Charles Parish being then President of the Company. In 1869 Mr. Parish recommended him to a vacancy in the office of Conyngham and Company, (then J. Stickney and Company), in Wilkes-Barre, with whom he remained over twenty years, and now resides in Philadelphia.

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